The Bucks County Gazette.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—Dr. J. Holetschek has lately given a review of the world's knowledge of the asteroids, or the group of bodies which revolve in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. Of the two hundred planets of this group which had been discovered up to July, 1879, sixty-three were discovered in the United States, sixty in France, twenty-eight in Germany, seventeen in Austria, fifteen in Great Britain, eleven in Italy, five in Asia, and one in Denmark. Prof. Peters, of the Clinton Observatory, has discovered more (thirty-six) than any other single observer. The orbits of one hundred and seventeen were calculated in Germany, those of forty-eight in the United States, and those of the others in Austria, France, England, Russia and Sweden. No satisfactory theory has yet been advanced to account for the existence of these remarkable little worlds.

—Meteorologists have found that United States storms usually advance from the Upper Mississippi Valley toward New York and New England, less frequently toward Virgina, and seldom toward the Carolinas. American storm centres most frequently pass off the coast between forty-five and fifty degrees North latitude. The great waves of high barometer, with fierce north-west winds in their front, usually advance from the Rocky Mountains toward Virginia and the Carolinas, but less frequently toward New England.

-A naturalist has found that spiders are completely deceived by the sound of a tuning fork, mistaking it for the buzz of a fly.

-During the past year two French experimenters have kept nine pigs in a state of habitual intoxication, in order to test the effects of various alcoholic stimulants. The digestive apparatus of the pig quite closely resembles that of a man, and for this reason these animals were chosen for the experiments. The savants have found that the pig taking absinthe is first gay then excitable, irritable, combative, and finally drowsy: the pig under the influence of brandy is cheerful until he falls asleep, the pig treated to rum becomes directly sad and somnolent: while the gin taking pig assumes a most eccentric line of conduct—grunting, squealing, tilting his head against the sty door, rising on his hind legs, and otherwise behaving very unlike ordinary sober pigs. The animals subjected to these experiments are said to be none the worse for their year's drunk.

—Sig. G. Bignami Sormani, of Milan, has found that the density of snow at time of falling varies remarkably. During his observations he has found snow so dense that it weighed over thirty pounds to the cubic foot, being nearly half as heavy as water, while the lightest snow weighed by him showed but a trifle more than two and a half pounds per cubic foot. It is assumed that the density of new-fallen snow is ordinarily about one-eighth that of water, or, in round numbers, eight pounds each cubic foot.

—A new method of reproducing photographs in colors on china will, it is predicted, completely revolutionize that art. By the new process a dinner plate can be converted into a veritable work of art at a slight expense—not one-twentieth of the cost by the plan of hand painting.

—An invention which must prove of much importance in architecture and sculpture has recently been made by Dr. Gehring, of Landshut, Bavaria. By means of an enameling liquid, he claims to be able to render any kind of stone or cement harder than granite, and give it the appearance of any other mineral desired. The enamel may also be applied to metal, and is said to effectually preserve it from rust.

—A London journal reports that a new and somewhat remarkable invention has appeared at Turin. It consists in the application of light-giving materials to printing ink, by which print becomes luminous in the dark, so that in future it will be possible to read at night, in bed or during a journey, without the assistance of candle or lamp. It is said that a new daily paper is about to be printed in Turin with this luminous ink.

—M. Blerzy describes an interesting experiment in physics which is readily performed by any person. Place an iron pot full of water on the fire. When the water is boiling vigorously, remove the pot then, if the hand be brought into contact with it, only a moderate heat is felt. But immediately the water ceases to boil, the sensation of burning is received. The only risk attending the experiment, states M. Blerzy, is that of blackening one's hand.

—M. Poirot recently stated to the French Academy that wormwood proves remarkably effective as an insectifuge, driving away every kind of insect, as wel as rattlesnakes and other serpents.

Decision.—It will not do in this fast age to be continually halting between two opinions, or trying to sit on two stools. This standing on the brink of danger, poverty, and shivering about chances and risks, will not do. Methuselah might have done so without much risk of letting opportunities slip, but just now, while so many are standing idle, don't wait for the waters to be troubled, but stir them yourselves, and if you stop, even then, to doubt, some one may get in ahead of you. Perhaps the opening just now may not fill your ideas of importance or remuneration, but ten to one a few months from now you may sigh in vain for these same opportunities now refused.

An engaged young man is late in paying his regular visit at the dwelling of his musically inclined betrothed. The young lady is anxious. The family sympathizes with her anxiety. Suddenly the bell rings and the calm blue sky of peace reappears in the young girl's eyes as she exclaims rapturously, but ungrammatically: "That's him! How exquisite his technique is on the bell-pull, and—oh, the breadth of his ring!"

She that has no one to love or trust, has but little to hope. She wants the radical principle of happiness.

Young Swell—"I say, boy, what do you do with your clothes when you've worn them out?" Boy—"Wears 'em 'ome again."

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

—The papers in various parts of the country are parading a list of arrests for drunkenness in Maine, trying to show that the prohibitory law is a failure. But "arrests" prove nothing of the kind. Under one administration every man that shows weak knees, or staggers at all, is taken in, while under another set of officers no one is arrested till he is absolutely drunk. The Chicago *Times*, in a recent editorial referring to the subject, says:

"Statistics are often used with as much recklessness as fire-arms; like revolvers, they should be understood. In Europe, where police administrations are not often changed, the number of arrests by the police may give a fair idea of the amount of drunkenness. In American constituencies, where "free liquor" may carry the day one year and prohibition the next, and where the dominant party controls the administration of the law, from the patrolman on the police force up to the Supreme Court of the State, an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness is as likely to show increased vigor in the administration of the law as it is to show an increase in intemperance. Probably more men are hanged for murder in Massachusetts than in Texas; this does not show that murders are more frequent in the Bay than in the Lone Star State, but that in the former murderers are hanged, and in the latter they are not. The Rev. Mr. Burnett calls General Neal Dow's attention to the statement of Senator Beck that, according to police reports, there is more drunkenness in Maine cities than in Kentucky cities. But the comparison is worthless unless we know how drunkenness that does'nt involve stabbing or shooting affray is regarded in the two States. If the Kentucky police never touch a drunken man who gets home without disemboweling anybody, while the Maine police 'run in' every man who is a little unsteady on his legs, the difference would have a material bearing on the comparative statistics of drunkenness. It was recently shown that in twenty counties of Kentucky, in five years, one man had been hanged for murder, and three men had been sentenced to life terms of imprisonment for the same crime. But if any one inferred from this record that human life was very rarely taken he would be met by the further fact that in those same counties, in the same period, there were 717 indictments for homicide."

The Lewistown (Me.) *Journal*, in a recent editorial, says:

"We notice a paragraph floating in out-of-State papers, and credited to a Maine paper, to the effect that crimes of violence have increased in Maine under twenty years of prohibition. The impression conveyed is that crimes have increased in Maine more rapidly than in license States. This is not so. Since the war crimes of violence have increased in all the States in consequence of the demoralization always attending war, but less in Maine than in any license State. Indeed, since 1868 there has been a falling off in crimes in this State, notwithstanding the hard times through which we have passed have had a tendency to increase crime everywhere."

What Answer?—Local option bills are before the State Legislatures of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and are being pressed very strongly by the friends of temperance. They are also being strongly opposed by the entire liquor interest. From present advices we believe the political leaders of the party in power in these States have decided to do nothing in favor of temperance for fear of losing a large liquor vote. They feel secure in relying upon temperance men to keep themselves in power, but know that the liquor interest will vote for liquor every time, regardless of party or principle. This is the situation, and the friends of temperance in these States must decide for themselves whether they will keep in power a class of men who always obey the behests of the beer interest.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

—In the House, a really good thing was done, in the first session, in creating for the first time in the history of our Congress a "Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic." Nothing Congress has ever done has given the liquor interest so much solicitude. It was the occasion of special denunciation in the last Brewers' Congress, at Buffalo, and a deputation of brewers was appointed to wait upon Congress concerning it. This committee, after a hearing in behalf of the measure, addressed by representatives of the National Temperance Society the last session, reported the Commission Bill favorably, and it is now upon the House calendar awaiting its turn with a large number of other bills, and will not probably be reached at all before the expiration of the present Congress on the 4th of March.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

—There is a noticeable and most gratifying tendency on the part of the medical profession in Great Britain in the direction of the disuse of alcohol. A very significant utterance indicating this finds expression in the London *Lancet*, a leading and influential medical journal, which, in a review of the year 1880, says: "Alcohol, as a therapeutic agent, is being subjected everywhere to most suspicious treatment by physicians and by Boards of Guardians alike. It has still friends who think it indispensable either to preserve health or to cure disease; but the wisest physicians show themselves chary either of taking or recommending much of it."

The Chicago *Times* says: "General Dow admits that $500,000, and perhaps $1,000,000, are spent annually in Maine for intoxicating drinks. Mr. Burnett seems to be satisfied with the latter of these sums. But General Dow points out that in proportion to the rest of the United States Maine should spend $13,000,000 a year for alcoholic drinks. If the Maine law reduces the consumption of intoxicating drinks twelve-thirteenths, it is obviously not a dead letter."

—Mrs. Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., presented a petition to the City Council of Charleston, recently, against liquor licenses. It was signed by 5,000 persons.

People must discuss something—it i the great preventative of insanity.

[From The Independent.]

A CHILD'S GIFTS AND PRAYER.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WINTER OF 1881

BY LAURA SANFORD.

Deep in the lonely wild
  Of forest and of snow,
The fresh heart of a child
  Learned the great weight of woe.

For father, mother fell
  Pierced with a deadly cold
Helpless, like babes, they fell;
  The babe with grief grew old.

With sharp, sad love grown wise,
  Staying her baby joys,
"We *must* be warmed!" she cries,
  And builds the fire with toys.

And when the precious worth
  In ashes drops away,
Beside the chilling hearth
  She kneels, with tears, to pray.

"Please God—I know you can—
  Let Father, Mother live;
And send some big strong man,
  His kind, good help to give."

And lo! the woods disband,
  Compassion carves the space;
There comes a helping hand,
  There shines a pitying face.

A woodman tough and bronzed?
  An angel of the Lord!
His sign, the lost ones found,
  The dead to life restored

Let us believe in prayer,
  Let us believing, pray;
Knowing without one care,
  The answer comes some day

Let gifts and prayer accord,
  And giving all away
Give! For our giving God
  Gives his gifts every day

And the wide world of Love
  Lies beyond woe and sin,
So close—that Heaven above—
  A child may enter in.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Garfield's First Official Words to the Country.

The following is the full text of the address of President Garfield delivered in connection with the inaugural ceremonies:—

Fellow-citizens.—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life, a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short trial, that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national union founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with future powers of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders, and given new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government.

And now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of their nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies, including things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its law should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. This will of the nation speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming year. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States; freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacles in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress: with unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations for self-support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.

SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATION.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime, which if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States of the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter can not be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whom will hang the destinies of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone; the nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population.

For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the Divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we can not prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace.

THE FINANCES AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history; fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals. But I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver, now required by law, may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use, and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money if the holders demand it. The promises should be kept.

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank-notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to a thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges on any commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interest!

THE MORMON INIQUITY.

The Constitution gurantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the territories the constitutional gurantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all immoral practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with this appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain its authority and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union in the interest of the people, to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created, not for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government. And now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support, which makes this government, in fact as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration, and above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

An Indian chief, after the romantic manner of his nation, calls his musket "Book-agent," because it is an old smooth bore.

An editor in Lehigh county received a new subscription last week—the first in six months—and he announced it under the head of "The Cry is Still They Come!"

[Cleveland Leader.]

ARKAN-SAS OR ARKAN-SAW.

"I see," said a man, throwing aside a newspaper: "I see"—"More beer here," exclaimed an individual with a loud mouth for talking and a broad mouth for drink. "I see," again remarked the determined first speaker, "that"—

"Well, what the nation do you see?" asked a spotted faced fellow who seemed willing to lend his spots to the work of helping the first man to state what he had seen.

"I see that the Legislature of Arkansas has passed a resolution declaring that the name of the State shall be pronounced 'Arkansaw.'"

"Well, what of it!" asked the spotted man.

"Why, I know the history of the affair. If that *Leader* man will promise not to publish it and boil me up into a stew of trouble, or stew me up into a boil of trouble—for I expect to go back to Arkan—any man from that State here? No; well, Arkansas—I'll spread out the facts."

Of course the *Leader* man promised, and the man continued: "One night, in Little Rock, about six months ago, the superintendent of public schools, in company with myself and a newspaper man, incidentally remarked that the influence of newspapers was greatly exaggerated. 'Now, Professor,' said the reporter, 'I'll give you an illustration of a newspaper's influence. I'll make a simple statement concerning you, one that will not reflect upon your character, but one which will make you notorious.'"

"'Certainly,' said the Professor, who, by the way, had a weakness for printers' ink. I did not see what the reporter had written, and I was very anxious to get a copy of the paper next morning. I secured the sheet, and after looking carefully for some time, found the following: 'Prof. Stubbles, Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that the name of our State should be pronounced Arkan-*sas*, when every old Arkansian knows that it should [illegible] It had occurred to me that the reporter had chosen a very weak manner to illustrate the power of print, and concluded that I'd call on the Professor at his office and get his opinion. I found him, with tangled hair, sitting straddle a chair, braced as though he momentarily expected a shock.

"Good morning, Professor. I think that you have rather gotten away with our friend—that is, if he can not chose a better way of illustrating—"

"For Heaven's sake, let up!" and the educator groaned deeply.

"Just then a rough, heavy man, with stub whiskers, entered the room, and without any ceremony exclaimed.

"Is this Prof. Stubbs?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, and a fine professor, and you a toothless slaughterer of smooth-flowing pronunciation, say that this Saate should be pronounced Arkan-*sas*. You have ruined me, sir. I wrote a poem, and you have killed the gem verse. Listen to the verse:

"Allen M. Shaw,
Attorney-at-Law,
The man who waded the
Arkan-saw.

"How would it sound, sir, to say that an attorney-at-law, the man who waded the Arkan-*sas!* Would you destroy the literature of your country! I'll just express my opinion a little more understandingly," and he kicked the Professor out of the chair and struck him with a stick of stove-wood. When the poet went out the Professor dragged himself back to the chair, and had sadly seated himself, with groans, when the Governor of the State entered.

"And you say that I am Governor of Arkan-*sas*, do you!"

"I merely agreed—"

"You merely agreed to rob me of my honor, sir. You merely agreed to stab me with the implement of an assassin. This is what I think of such seditious proceedings," and lifting a heavy cane he knocked a handful of hair from the Professor's head, punched him among the abbreviated ribs, and turning to me, said.

"How do you pronounce the name of this State?"

"Your Excellency, I have not been here long enough to decide."

"But if you had been here long enough to decide, how would you pronounce it?"

"Really I—"

"I just mark you down as a traitor," and he leveled his stick, when I dropped like a laudanumized steer, and yelled:

"*Saw! Saw!!* oh, for Heaven's sake, spare me. *Saw! Saw!!*"

"I arose and made a break for the door, but fell over a spittoon, and as an habitual exclamatory by-phrase, yelled Great Romulus and Garden sass."

"Sas, is it!" howled the Governor, and he fell upon me with his cane and came so near killing me that I didn't know when he quit. Pretty soon the Sheriff came around and took the Professor to jail to await trial. I understand that he has been sent to the penitentiary. A committee was sent after me, but I escaped. The Legislature, composed of kind-hearted fellows, have passed the pronunciation act, merely for the protection of strangers."

"More beer!" yelled the broad mouthed man, and the spotted fellow looked at the narrator in silence.

Good Advice.—Young men, be busy. Don't throw away the precious moments of vigorous youth. Don't loiter about the streets in idleness. Don't be out at night; for if you are vice will overtake you. The first little step in the path of error is the biggest, longest and most fatal step of all of them. Stay at home with your parents and books. Look for something to do; there is plenty of it everywhere if you will but take hold. It is your duty to be industrious and energetic. Life was not given you for idle pleasure; it was given you that you might improve yourself, glorify God, bless your fellow-men with good examples as well as good deeds. Remember that the errors of to-day can never be corrected. The little fountain that gushes out of the mountain-top and hurries on to the great ocean cannot go back to its source and retrace its step. Like that little fountain, you are leaping down the hill of time to the great ocean of eternity. All along the way of life there stands a sentinel on either side, above and below, who records your every thought, word and deed. That these reports may be good, make haste to improve every moment of life; make haste to be just, honest, truthful and honorable in all things. Go at it now. This is the time. This is the most important moment of them all, because it will be lost if not used now.

Low as the grave is, only faith can climb high enough to see beyond it.

A SERMON ON TONGS.

That brilliant orator, Rev. Flabber Gaster, is thus reported in the New Orleans *Times*:

One can see tongs in the household and in the workshops and everywhere, except in the histories or the cyclopedias. Apparently among the oldest and best things, they have no written history, no family record. That's what they get for their modesty. They "stand and wait" in the corner, unnoticed and untouched, except when a hot chunk is to be handled. Then the legs of the tongs are extended and made to grip the hot log and put it in place, and afterwards the tongs are carelessly and ungratefully returned to their corner. The great American citizen is a pair of tongs in the hands of the political boss who uses him to stir up the fire and handle the coals which make the boss comfortable. The fire-place is the caucus—the chimneys are the organs—the smoke is the batch of resolutions—the plunder is the grateful heat which warms the bummer. The tongs by this fire are the most smutty of all the tongs—and the most useful and the most constant.

And there are diversother tongs: blacksmith's tongs, crucible tongs, fire tongs, sugar tongs, asparagus tongs, photographer's plate tongs, pipe tongs and lazy tongs. Some of the earliest tongs were those mentioned as a part of the furniture of Solomon's Temple. The cousins and nephews and descendents of the first tongs are legion, such as Multiple Jaw Tongs, Adjustable-Jaw Tongs, Flat-bit Tongs, Angular-bit Tongs, Pincer Tongs, Crook-bit Tongs, Hammer Tongs, Hoop Tongs, Ratchet Rim, Tongs Laboratory Tongs, Syphon Tongs for lifting Stove Lids, Brass Tongs and Scarifier Tongs.

Likewise there are the society-tongs (the serviceable party who takes hold of an unfortunate stick and puts it in place): the railroad tongs (the branch road built by subscription and bought up by a trunk line at ten cents on the dollar), and the steamboat tongs (the wild-cat and unaspect for business).

The supreme quality of tongs is their endurance. They will handle fire for a lifetime without a complaint. They don't eat anything either, and hence are desirable boarders. They are inflexible, which is a good quality in tongs, but a bad quality in ropes. The weakness of tongs is the rivet; when that wears loose the tongs are liable to twist and drop a chunk of fire on the carpet. Rivets are plain things, but they are important—like the head-stone which holds the deceased ancestor down so he can't come back and claim the estate which the heirs are making such a row about. When a politician "rivets his claims" on his party he nearly always rivets them with wax—thank heaven! Hence.

HOW IRISH PEASANTS LIVE.

The dens, misnamed cots in which the peasantry of Galway and Mayo counties live are merely stone shelters, owing to the intense ignorance of the people they are not provided with any facilities for drainage, and are often incomparably filthy The floors are of hard mud, it is rare to find more than one room in a hut, and only one story. Beds and bedding are luxuries which the poorer tenants do not possess; old heaps of hay and straw are the couches on which the lovely, brown-eyed, large-browed maidens of Connaught repose. The smoke from a peat fire in a common peasant's cabin spreads through the room, and you narrowly escape strangulation on your first visit. I have had this experience in Herzegovina, and consequently minded the smoke but little. How family decency is maintained in these dens is a mystery, and how the people manage to keep clean—for they look clean—is a puzzle. The pigs run in and out of doors—and such wretched pigs! A North Carolina wild hog would be an aristocrat beside them! In dozens of these cabins sick people are to be found—sick people dependent either on the charity of their neighbors or on friends in America who send them small sums. A gentleman in Galway told me that the agents of landlords treated the poorer tenantry as if they were animals. He instanced the case of one agent who, on rent day, when any tenant was short a half crown in his payment, would knock the money off the table on the floor, so as to humiliate the tenant before his fellows. Up to a recent date even the better class of tenants would not dare to resent such behavior, they were ready to fawn before the man who had insulted them. Now the tables are turned, and the agent sneaks in and out among the people, taking twenty-five per cent. less than the usual rental, if indeed he gets anything at all, and is glad to get away again out of the farming district with his head still on his shoulders.—*Edward King's Letter from Galway.*

Debt is Danger.—No man of good morality is happy when in debt. His peace of mind is disturbed and he is led to commit imprudences of sins foreign to his nature. The wise man who avoids debt avoids numberless dangers. All the neighbors speak well of him. He is a favorite with the store-keepers. The workmen declare he is a good employer. He knows the state of his own money matters. He is honorable and just in all dealings. You can depend on his word; for virtues, like certain birds, go in flocks, and never move alone. If misfortune overtakes him, he breaks the edge of it by not being in debt. "At all events," he says, "I have no bills to pay." He is not afraid of every ring at the bell, nor of the first man he meets being a creditor whom he is putting off. His income is not always anticipated and spent beforehand. He can always make both ends meet, and often lays by something at the end of the year. He can help a poor relation, or give a needy friend a helping hand. He squares his accounts every month, perhaps every week, and always has money in hand. If he wants credit no one could get it more easily, because it is well known that debt forms no part of his system. He practices self restraint, and improves his moral character by adhering to a rule so simple and so much for his own comfort and advantage, that he is astonished any of his neighbors should go upon another tack and make a show at the expense of their creditors. Whatever he has, eats, drinks, wears, drives, rides, uses, is paid for. If it were not he would hardly think it his, or that he had any right to it. Several persons whom he knows are in his eyes thieves and beggars, though they cut a considerable dash. They are thieves because they order what they can never pay for, and beggars because they are insolvent while they seem to be rich. He is a true-hearted man, and hates chains, and so escape disaster.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Obedience is better than sacrifice.

He who acts greatly, is truly great.

Depend not on fortune, but conduct.

Experience is the mother of science.

Vanity renders beauty contemptible.

Favorites are commonly unfortunate.

A good maxim is never out of season.

Youth is the season for improvement.

Every art is best taught by example.

Hearts may agree though heads differ.

Content is the true philosopher's stone.

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship.

Idleness is the sepulcher of a living man.

Kindness is lost upon an ungrateful man.

Keep not, nor covet, what is not your own.

Misfortune is the touch stone of friendship.

No hopes should influence us to do evil.

No fears should deter us from doing good.

Constant occupation prevents temptation.

"Father's Teeth are Plugged with Zinc," is the latest song.

Words are to actions only the sawdust of the club of Hercules.

Never affect to be witty or jest so as to hurt the feelings of another.

When one's heart is full, one is not apt to drop a plummet line into it.

Great souls hold firmly to heaven and let the earth roll on beneath them.

When people's feelings have got a deadly wound they can't be cured by favors.

No evil is insupportable but that which is accompanied with consciousness of wrong.

The man who studies to be revenged only manages to keep his own wounds green.

Bodily enjoyment depends upon good health, and health depends upon temperance.

Knowledge will always predominate over ignorance, as man governs the other animals.

A woman who has four sons all sailors has four sea-sons.

Never think worse of another on account of his differing from you in politics and religious subjects.

Have you known how to take repose? You have done more than he who has taken cities and empires.

This is the present reward of virtuous conduct—that no unlucky consequence can oblige us to regret it.

Never ridicule sacred things or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you

Of the uncertainties of our present state, the most dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reason.

The man who knows the world will never be bashful, and that man who knows himself will never be impudent.

Teacher—Did I not tell you to be prepared with your history lesson? and here you are unable to repeat a word of it." Scholar—"I didn't think it was necessary, sir, I've always heard that history repeats itself."

DISCOVERIDS MADE BY ACCIDENT.

An alchemist, while seeking to discover a mixture of earths that would make most durable crucibles, one day found that he had made porcelain.

The power of lenses, as applied to the telescope, was discovered by a watch-maker's apprentice. While holding spectacle-glasses between his thumb and finger he was startled at the suddenly enlarged appearance of a neighboring church spire.

The art of etching upon glass was discovered by a Nuremberg glass cutter. By accident, a few drops of *aqua fortis* fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that the glass became corroded and softened where the acid touched it. That was hint enough; he drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied the corroding fluid, then cut away the glass around the drawing. When the varnish was removed the figure appeared raised upon a dark ground.

Mezzotinto owed its invention to the simple accident of the gun-barrel of a sentry becoming rusted with dew.

The swaying to and fro of a chandelier in a Cathedral suggested to Galileo the application of the pendulum.

The composition of which printing-rollers are made was discovered by a printer. Not being able to find the pelt-ball, he inked the type with a piece of soft glue which had fallen out of a glue pot. It was such an excellent substitute that, after mixing molasses with the glue, to give the mass proper consistency, the old pelt-ball was entirely discarded.

The shop of a Dublin tobacconist was destroyed by fire. While he was gazing dolefully into the smouldering ruins, he noticed that his poorer neighbors were gathering the snuff from the canisters. He tested the snuff for himself, and discovered that the fire had largely improved its pungency and aroma. It was a hint worth profiting by. He secured another shop, built a lot of ovens, subjected the snuff to a heating process, gave the brand a particular name, and in a few years became rich through an accident which he first thought had completely ruined him.

The process of whitening sugar was discovered in a curious way. A hen that had gone through a clay puddle went with her muddy feet into a sugar-house. She left her tracks on a pile of sugar. It was noticed that wherever her tracks were the sugar whitened. Experiments were instituted, and the result was that wet clay came to be used in refining sugar.

The origin of the blue-tinted paper came about by a mere slip of the hand. The wife of William East, an English paper-maker, accidentally let a blue bag fall into one of the vats of pulp. The workmen were astonished when they saw the peculiar color of the paper, while Mr. East was highly incensed over what he considered a grave pecuniary loss. His wife was so much frightened that she would not confess her agency in the matter.

After storing the damaged paper for four years, Mr. East sent it to his agent in London, with instructions to sell it for what it would bring. The paper was accepted as a "purposed novelty," and was disposed of at an advance over market prices. Mr. East was astonished at receiving an order from his agent for another large invoice of the paper. He was without the secret, and found himself in a dilemma. Upon mentioning it to his wife, she told him about the accident. He kept the secret, and the demand for the novel tint far exceeded his ability to supply it.

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JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, March 10, 1881.

—The inaugural ceremonies over, the whole country has settled into an evident condition of satisfaction with the President, and confidence in his administration. This appears to pervade all classes of persons, those who were politically opposed to his election, and those factionally opposed to his nomination, as well as those who most warmly accepted that event as being auspicious of a good time coming in the political arena of the country.

The inaugural address was clear, compact and decisive, elevated in tone, and partaking of the honesty of purpose, breadth of intellect, and independence of thought and action, that marks the statesman rather than the politicion.

The cabinet is one to which no vital objection can be made. Though perhaps not entirely selected from among those having the largest experience in the particular direction of their new duties, they are all men sufficiently well and favorably known to inspire confidence in the success of their several administrations.

While they are evidently selected with a view to harmonizing not only factions of the Republican party, but the antagonisms of the different States, they are as evidently the choice of the President himself, and the satisfaction with which their appointment is received throughout the country is ample evidence of the wisdom of their selection.

Ex-President Hayes has returned to his home in Ohio, and at least, for the present, to private life, where he carries with him a degree of personal esteem and high regard for his administration not usually accorded to a retiring public official. During his term of office the country has made a very marked advance toward returning prosperity, sectional differences have been brought much nearer a final adjustment, and in every [illegible] of the government much has [illegible] tion that inevitably arises from a period of war.

Mrs. Hayes, too, has left an influence in Washington that will not soon be forgotten. She has secured for the wives of the Presidents of the future a recognition that has not heretofore been accorded to them, and it is to be hoped that all the ladies who may be called to preside over the White House will have the ability and the unpretending, conscientious independence that has marked the acts of Mrs. Hayes, which will enable them to secure a place in the hearts of the people, as she has done. Of all who have occupied the exalted position of hostess of the nation, she alone has been deemed worthy to have her portrait hung in the east room by the side of that of Martha Washington.

AMERICAN VS. FREE SHIPS.

In a conversation with a journalist some few days ago, Mr. John Roach made a good point in relation to the proposed modification of the navigation laws. It will be remembered that it was formerly the practice in England to send unseaworthy ships to sea, with the idea that sailors are but rats, of whom the drowning of a few more or less would be no loss. The Merchants' Shipping Act of 1876, secured through the exertions of Mr. Plimsoll, put an end to that kind of adventure; but the liberty of buying English ships, for use in our coasting trade, could not fail, in the opinion of Mr. Roach, in sending many of those condemned hulks to America. The consequence of a free trade ship law in that event would prove more disastrous to many of our sailors than to our shipbuilders. Free ship agitation is founded on fallacy. The question is essentially one of labor. If we want ships to the value of $100,000,000, and can buy them for $90,000,000 in England, it would be folly to send all that money away from the workmen of this country, reducing to that extent their purchasing capacity from the farmer. Such a transaction would cause us a loss of more than ten per cent. Free ships mean free trade in the thirty branches of trade connected with ship-building, and they would result in a one-half reduction of the wages of American workmen. We want a policy, says Mr. Roach, that will keep this money at home for the benefit of producers. There is no necessity that American shipbuilders should be placed at a disadvantage. It is a national disgrace that American mails are carried in foreign ships; and it is due to this circumstance principally, that the ship-building industry is at such a low ebb. Foreign ships are subsidized. This is a great advantage; but it is one that our ship-builders do not ask in behalf of the owners of American built ships. They only ask that the government shall contract with ship-owners for the transportation of the mails; and that such contracts shall always be awarded to the lowest bidder.

In an editorial in the New York *Times* of March 3, is an acknowledgment that while American ships are dependent only on the profits of commericial traffic, they can never fight a winning battle with their rivals, and then asks: "Why should we revive our mercantile marine? Why should we insist upon carrying our own grain to Europe and bringing back European products in American ships, when English, German or Norwegian ships will do the work more cheaply?" This is at last good free trade logic, and we will carry it to its legitimate conclusion. Why should we produce anything, if we can import everything more cheaply than we can make it? The reason is that we would then very soon have no wealth to import anything. Labor—the great factor in the production of all wealth—is always left out of the arguments by the free traders.

—The four years beginning with the inauguration of President Garfield will be years of plenty, provided the *Free Trade* weed is rooted out of American soil.

THE NEW CABINET.

President Garfield last Saturday sent to the Senate the following nominations for Cabinet officers, and they were immediately confirmed:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Postmaster General — Thomas L. James, of New York.

Secretary of War—Robert Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, of Louisiana.

Attorney General—Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.

When the Senate went into executive session, Senators Blaine, Windom and Kirkwood left the chamber and did not return to it. The Cabinet nominations being laid before the Senate, Mr. Cameron suggested that their consideration should be deferred to await the appointment of the committees. Upon this suggestion a colloquy ensued in regard to the precedents, and after it had progressed some time, there being no dissent as to the propriety of confirming the three senatorial nominations without reference to a committee, they were unanimously confirmed. A long debate followed in regard to the propriety of taking immediate action upon the remaining nominations. Messrs. Conkling and Davis of Illinois contended that these important matters ought not to be excepted from the ordinary practice and the operation of the rule that requires an examination and report by some committee upon every nomination submitted to the Senate. Senators Pendleton, Beck and Voorhees took the ground that appointments of this kind, unless objectionable by reason of defects of moral character, ought to be confirmed immediately, and Mr. Beck remarked to his colleagues on the Democratic side of the chamber that if they desired to go out of power and remain out for twenty-five years they might try the effect of delaying the confirmation of a son of Abraham Lincoln. At the termination of the debate, which was not addressed at any they were separately confirmed without a roll-call or a dissenting vote in any instance. A single objection against any one would have caused postponement. Mr. Voorhees made the motion on which Secretary Lincoln was confirmed, and it is stated that Attorney General MacVeagh was confirmed upon motion of Mr Cameron.

WORK.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with work. Men seldom work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 6 P. M., and don't reach home until 2 A. M. It's the interval that kills.

Work gives an appetite for your meals, it lends solidity to your slumbers, it gives a grateful and appreciative consideration to the holiday. There are young men who do not work, who make a living by sucking the end of a cane, and can tie a necktie eleven different ways, who can spend more money in a day than can be earned by honest work in a week. What do they amount to in the world's estimate? What in their own—absolutely nothing! They command the respect of no one, and cannot respect themselves. Their idleness breeds mischief. Their want of a desire to do creates idleness. Find something to do; consider what you want to be, and seek to reach the means to get there; take off your coat and command the respect of all by grasping success in the world.

The busier you are the less evil you will be apt to get into, the opportunity of spending money lessened, the greater contentment of mind, the sweeter will be your sleep, the greater your self-respect, and certainly the greater the respect of others. The quiet moments of rest the sweeter and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

—Ex-President Hayes has answered the perplexed question, "What shall be done with General Grant?" Upon his return to his home at Fremont, Ohio, he was met with a speech of welcome from the citizens, to which he replied, saying. "It strikes me that this is a good place to find an answer to the question which is often heard. What is to become of the man, what is he to do, where is his place, who, having been Chief Magistrate of the Republic, retires at the end of his term to private life? It seems to me the answer is near at hand and sufficient. Let him, like every other good American citizen, be willing to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare, the happiness and the progress of his family, his town, his State and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do, and that sort of work which yields more individual contentment and gratification than the more conspicuous employment of public life from which he has retired."

—The Chicago *Tribune* thinks the last words of President Lincoln's first inaugural cannot be printed too often. In connection with President Garfield's first inaugural they are worth reading again: "I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

—Free Trade may be the economy of the merchant who looks for immediate profits and personal advantage. It cannot be the economy of statesmen who look for the advantage of the nation and the condition of posterity.

—The present indications are that there will be only a moderate amount of business at the coming first of April. Few changes in property are expected and the demand for money is easy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1881.

EDITOR GAZETTE —It is unnecessary, almost, to say that the state of the weather on the night preceding inauguration day cast a gloom over all the city, not less upon the residents than the visitors. Preparations on the grandest scale had been made for the proposed pageant, and when people retired on Tuesday night it seemed as if the display was doomed. The city was crowded with visiting organizations, the greater number from Pennsylvania, and most of them kept securely housed in the hotels, or other places, if they were fortunate enough to have anywhere to hang up their hats. I ventured out and tramped down "*the* avenue," which is Pennsylvania avenue, and a more disagreeable trip I never experienced. The snow, which began falling early in the evening, was introduced by flashes of lightning and reverberating thunder. It is not every outgoing administration that is favored with such a combination of the elements. The wind blew a gale, driving the sleet and snow into every nook and cranny of the wide avenues and streets and covering the decorations and innumerable flags and endless supply of bunting with a coat of crystal. The outlook for the morrow was anything but propitious. Many strangers were totally unprepared for such weather and went shivering around in light weight overcoats and plunging through the slush of the streets mourning the lack of overshoes. The only people who were at all happy were the shoe dealers. There was a universal cry for overshoes. He who possessed a pair was looked upon with envy. The shoe stores were besieged by whole regiments, and on Friday morning if rubbers could be bought anywhere in the city the fact was kept a profound secret. Thousands could have been sold if they had been obtainable. The fourth dawned with the storm still raging and keen wintry winds lying in wait for pedestrians who had been deluded into thinking Washington outside the Arctic circle. It continued until about eleven o'clock, when the sun shone out from a clear blue sky sending upon its warm, bright rays a message of joy and gladness. The contrast remarkable. In the morning the streets were covered with slush two inches thick and dampness prevailed everywhere. In the afternoon the sky was clear, the streets were dry, and, instead of snow and slush to complain about, a fine dust, which settled on everything, was swept up from the pavements and sent hurrying and scurrying before a brisk March wind. So complete a change as this occurred between eleven o'clock and two.

At half-past ten o'clock, the snow still falling in driblets, the first division of the procession began to move from the White House. It formed part of the grandest street pageant witnessed here since 1865, when the veterans of two of our returning victorious armies were reviewed by the President and Gen. Grant. Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, was one mass of people. Persons not familiar with the historic avenue, long and broad enough to quarter a good sized army upon, cannot readily imagine the scene. Flags and bannerets were flying in every direction. Buildings were gaily decked with flowers and bunting. Bands were playing. People, a perfect sea of humanity, were promenading. Companies and battalions were marching and countermarching, and, towering over everything, the Capitol, with its white dome stretched up into the heavens, far above the turmoils and worries, as well as the happiness and good humor of the crowd below, stood like a sentinel, watching over the destinies of the nation. At the intersection of each street with the avenue an arch was erected handsomely draped and bearing the coat of arms of some State of the Union. All the department buildings were in extra-holiday attire and the whole population of the capital, rich and poor, black and white, appeared to have deserted their homes and taken up their abode in the streets. The first division, alluded to above, escorted the President and President-elect to the Capitol. The appearance of the carriage in the procession was the signal for the manifestation of unbounded enthusiasm, which Mr. Garfield, at the great risk of catching cold, acknowledged by gracefully tipping his beaver. This hat was hardly on his head two minutes of the time between the Capitol and back. His handsome features were lighted up with a smile of gratification as if he were pleased at an opportunity of so easily giving pleasure to the people. Nevertheless he was dignified in bearing and looked as if he appreciated fully the responsibility his honors brought him. He looks older than his photographs make him appear, but one recognized the same sturdy form made so familiar in Congress and the same intellectual countenance. After the inauguration ceremonies the President was escorted to the White House where the four divisions of the procession passed in review. It is calculated that there were 20,000 men in line, and if the weather had not been so bad the day previous there would have been thousands more in the parade for several regiments and delegations from the West, as well as Pennsylvania, were prevented by the storm from getting here in time. Upon the reviewing stand with the President were many of the most distinguished men of the land. General Sheridan, General Hancock, Secretary Schurz, Chief-Justice Waite and Admiral Worden, were the best known by those surrounding the stand, and Generals Hancock and Sheridan were loudly applauded as soon as they were recognized.

The spectacle in the Senate and at the Capitol during the inauguration was very interesting and imposing.

It was a few minutes before twelve o'clock when Isaac Basset, the assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, was observed, with curiosity by some, with amusement by others to whom the operation was familiar, to turn back the hands of the clock five minutes. The Presidential party had not yet arrived and as the proceedings must, according to law, begin at twelve it was very necessary that a close watch should be kept upon the clock and not let its hands move around too rapidly. General Garfield presently came in accompanied by President Hayes and escorted by Senator Thurman. Shortly after the Vice-President elect arrived in charge of Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony and the Sergeant-at-Arms. The oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Wheeler, and the latter delivered his farewell speech to the Senate, being the only speech he has made since he became Vice-President.

The entire Assembly then adjourned to the central portico to witness the final ceremony that made General Garfield President of the United States. The scene was certainly a grand one. In front stretching out in all directions as far as the eye could see was a sea of upturned faces. At least eighty thousand people were crowded together there, while in groups scattered around the wings of the building twenty thousand more were gathered. In all not less than 100,000 persons were present. Such a sight was never before witnessed at any Presidential inauguration. General Garfield occupied the centre seat on the front of the platform on his left the Seargeant-at-Arms, on his right Chief Justice Waite. Immediately back sat President Hayes and wife and General Garfield's aged mother and on her left the General's wife. Somebody commenting on the scene says "The study of the different faces was interesting. Mr. Hayes seemed thoughtful and busy in entertaining ideas which led his mind away from the scene around him. Mrs. Hayes' eyes had a far away gaze in them as if over and beyond the present. She was looking into the dim distant future or casting a backward glance over a troubled past. She was either tired or sad for her sighs were frequent and deep. Old Mrs. Garfield sat quietly, her thoughts undoubtedly in the past, reviewing its checkered events whose onward march has brought her to the present magnificent goal."

But more interest was centered on the General's wife. She was the cynosure of all eyes. She seemed utterly unconscious of the fact, however, his attention being entirely held to the ceremonies of the oc- [illegible] will grace the White House for the next four years represent her as quiet, refined and delicate, her pale cheek and magnificent forehead beginning to show the touches of time. She sat there with a conscious look of pride in her bright blue eyes as she watched so tenderly every movement of her husband. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Waite, after which the President delivered his inaugural address. Its delivery was marked by splendid oratory and was vociferously applauded. At the close he turned, and, upon leaving the platform, kissed his mother and then his wife. The President, ex-President, Senators Thurman and Bayard then entered the carriage awaiting them and rode to the White House, and the grandest procession that ever honored a President's inauguration began its march.

There have been fourteen inaugurations at which the weather has made a display of any extent impossible. The experience of the present year has led to a general discussion of the question of changing the date of the inauguration. It can, however, only be changed by an amendment to the Constitution. There is no question but a change would be wise. No more unpleasant month in the year could be chosen than March. May would be delightful. The Capital at that season is most beautiful. The trees are in full foliage, flowers are blooming, and warm breezes and bright skies are not exceptions, as they are now.

The inauguration ball was a brilliant success. Every distinguished person in the city is supposed to have been present, and thousands who hope to be distinguished, were there to learn how to conduct themselves when that time arrives. I wasn't there D. M.

A VICTORY FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Control Obtained of the Connecting Line Between Philadelphia and Baltimore—Sketch of the Contest With the Baltimore and Ohio

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A *Tribune* correspondent says: At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day, President Roberts after the reading of the yearly reports announced that the company had secured control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad by the purchase of the greater part of the stock. The negotiation, which was concluded only at midnight Monday, was approved by the stockholders, who also authorized the issue of 400,000 shares of stock to provide the means of payment for the purchase. In making the announcement and moving resolutions approving the purchase, President Roberts said

As the report of the directors had been disposed of, "I would like to call the attention of the shareholders to a matter of recent occurrence. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company was about passing into the control of a company whose interests are inimical to the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Fearing the disastrous result which such a change might have upon the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the management, aided by the directors, thought it wise to ascertain whether that property could be secured and held in the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After a thorough investigation of the matter, no earlier than yesterday the executive officers of the company met persons holding for themselves and others a control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, and did then and there conclude a contract with this committee, representing stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, for the purchase of the capital stock of that company, or so much of the capital stock as they desired to sell, to give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the control and operation of the same. The syndicate with whom the Pennsylvania Railroad officials were negotiating very justly declining to sell that which they owned without communicating with other shareholders, the closing of the contract was delayed for a few hours. That contract was closed last evening at 12 o'clock, and ratified and confirmed by the Board of Directors. This is a matter of so much importance to the stockholders that we thought it fit that the stockholders at this opportune time should be informed of what had been done.

Mr. Roberts then offered the following resolutions

Resolved, That the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company as reported by the president, be authorized, ratified and approved.

Resolved, That for the purpose of providing a part or the whole of the means to pay for the capital stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company so purchased, and for such other purposes as the directors may deem for the best interests of the company, there may be issued from time to time 400,000 shares of the stock of this company in addition to the number of shares of the increased capital stock which the directors were heretofore empowered to issue, sell, apportion and dispose of.

"At a previous meeting of the shareholders," resumed Mr. Roberts, after this resolution had been read, "the amount of the capital stock that the directors were permitted to issue was limited, and, therefore, their ability to raise money to carry on the necessary business of the company can only be derived from its shareholders, when required to be raised by the issue of capital stock. It is thought necessary, if the action of the directors is approved on the purchase of this stock, to have at disposal all proper means to pay for this stock on the 1st of next July, that being the contract time at which the money is to be paid over and the company come into possession of its new property."

The remarks of the president were interrupted by loud cheers when he announced that the negotiations had been concluded successfully. The resolutions were adopted. Afterward the President, in reply to an inquiry from a stockholder, replied that the control of the Baltimore Road gave to the Pennsylvania control of two-thirds of the Junction Railroad in Philadelphia, and also a large and valuable wharf frontage at Baltimore.

It is understood from a trustworthy source that the amount of stock bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad is 116,000 shares and that the price paid is $78 a share. The capital stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company is $11,572,750 in shares of $50 each. The purchase involves, therefore, slightly more than one-half of the stock and carries with it the absolute control of the company. The company owns the only line of railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for some months the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have been struggling to secure control of it. Immediately after the opening of the new line by way of Bound Brook in December by the Baltimore and Ohio Company the conflict between the rival trunk lines became more bitter even than it had been before.

The Pennsylvania Railroad at once gave notice to shippers that it would not take freight shipped by the Baltimore and Ohio, and that company was forced to open a freight line also by the Bound Brook line long in advance of the time when it had expected to complete its arrangements. But the Pennsylvania Railroad then insisted upon the strict observance of its agreement with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, which was compelled by this means to give notice to the Baltimore and Ohio that it could not carry goods shipped by the Bound Brook route. The ninety days notice required to terminate the contract was given at once, and the time has nearly expired. The Baltimore and Ohio shortly afterward opened a steamship line between New York and Baltimore and began to consider the plan of building an independent line from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

Meanwhile negotiations were opened with Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, a director and large stockholder of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, for the purchase of a controlling interest in that road. It is not two weeks since it was announced that a contract had been made with Mr. Thayer for the transfer to a New York syndicate of the control of the road. This syndicate was composed of friends of the Baltimore and Ohio, Jersey Central and Philadelphia and Reading Companies, and included many others, the Garrets, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, Solon Humphreys, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont & Co., and Drexel & Co. The price agreed to be paid was $70 a share. But Mr. Thayer was unable to secure control of the stock, many large Boston holders refusing to join with him. On March 1 a committee of the Boston stockholders consisting of H. P. Kidder, Charles T. Cotting, Henry L. Higginson, Charles P. Bowditch and William Minot, jr., addressed to the stockholders a circular protesting against the proposed sale by Mr. Thayer and against the election as directors of Mr. Garrett and George G. Haven under the terms of the Thayer contract. This committee had secured the greater part of the stock before making the announcement that it would receive any other stock which wished to join with it. Negotiations were opened with the Pennsylvania Railroad with the result announced to-day by President Roberts.

The result of this change of ownership is to give the Pennsylvania Railroad the control of the only line to Baltimore incidentally of the Junction Railroad in Philadelphia, which is hardly less important. At this moment the Baltimore and Ohio Road is absolutely debarred from entrance to this city and consequently to New York. The Eastern terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now Baltimore.

The failure of the Thayer sale to the Gould syndicate and the purchase of a controlling interest by the Pennsylvania, are the themes of conversation to-night. The transaction is regarded as a master stroke of policy on the part of the latter company. The Pennsylvania gets control on the 1st of next July. By this arrangement the Pennsylvania has time in which to prepare the change, and the shareholders do without the money in the meantime, but they will receive the dividend of $2 shortly to be declared by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. Shareholders not represented in the pool come in at the same rate until April 1. It is proposed by the Pennsylvania to abandon the depot at Broad and Prime, and bring passengers and freight to Fifteenth and Filbert, which is to be the Grand Central Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A separate organization will be maintained, but by uniting officers the expenses will be reduced.

THE HAYES ADMINISTRATION.

There could scarcely be a more striking contrast in American politics than that presented by the inauspicious commencement of the Hayes Administration in March 1877, and the close of the same Administration amid general prosperity and the almost unanimous acclaim of the people in March, 1881. In the former case the aspect of affairs was stormy, troubled, and perilous to an extraordinary degree. The President's election was disputed by the Democratic party in a solid mass, and for two years continuously his title was assailed as fraudulent. The country was suffering to an unprecedented extent from the effects of a vast and general business revulsion which appeared to spread bankruptcy and ruin far and wide. The antagonism between the recently warring sections of the Republic appeared to be fierce, deadly and irreconcilable. The currency of the country had become a subject of even greater and more general trouble between sections and parties Yet in four short years a complete and wondrous change has been wrought. Men of both parties who had been bitterly hostile to the President are now compelled to admit that his Administration has thoroughly elevated and refined the statesmanship of the Republic, and banished to the limbo of contempt all the miserable political and personal agitation about his alleged fraudulent title

The resumption of specie payments, which had been regarded as visionary and chimerical, has been carried through in the most brilliantly successful manner, solely by the skill and firmness of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in spite of the adverse legislation of a hostile Congress, and in a manner that rendered the specie basis thus established not in any degree doubtful or temporary, but permanent, strong, reliable, and durable. The funding of the war debt at low rates of interest has also been carried through with the same wonderful ease, and without in any manner disturbing the commerce and finance of the county, and with a result so remarkable that the farther funding of maturing fives and sixes has become practicable at rates still lower than four per cent. The interest on the public debt has been reduced to $89,000,000 a year, without in any way overburdening the tax-payers of the country the Republic has accumulated the largest stock of gold in the world, and so vast has been the increase of our exports of produce and merchandise that the international balance of trade has been turned permanently and largely in our favor, with a very bright prospect ahead. Truly may we say to President Hayes, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—The New York *Tribune* says "The trail of monopoly is over them all. The New York Cremation Society, which gathered itself together Tuesday night to the number of twenty-two persons, is to have all the characteristics of the other soulless—not to say bodiless—corporations. "Special rates" of incineration are to be granted to members of the Society, while "active" members are to be reduced to ashes free of cost, though probably not while still in an "active" state; thus introducing already a system of free passes to the furnace. There are also certain insidious provisions respecting preferred stock. It would seem to show that the ruling passion can be strong even after death."

—There is much sense in the Boston *Transcript's* remarks that "we need a provision that will permit the President to veto obnoxious sections of appropriation bills. What is wanted is a President with pluck to veto a whole bill like the river and harbor steal, good sections and bad, and put the responsibility where it belongs—on Congress. Then something would be done. But so long as Congressmen feel sure of the President's approval, because of the necessary appropriations in the bill, they will keep on grabbing. And in this matter Republicans and Democrats are bad alike—there is no choice."

—Monday afternoon James Brooks, aged 32, residing at Twenty-sixth and Federal streets, Philadelphia, fell and cut his head and was taken to the University Hospital. The physician in charge, being engaged at the time of his entrance, directed one of his attendants to shave the patient's head so he would be able to dress the wound. This was accordingly done, but as no wound was discovered after one-third of his head was shaved they asked him where he was wounded, when he informed them it was over his eye, which caused considerable mirth to the witnesses if not to the victim of their mistake.

[Clinton (Iowa) Herald]

☞ James Butler, Esq., clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston, Mass., employing 800 hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of acknowledged merit with the numerous quack medicines that are now so common. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is a sterling health restorative and will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv.—*Times.*

☞ The Mrs. Knox and the Crown Jewel Fluting Machines. The best in the world. For sale by Mary J. Harkins, Wood street above Washington, Bristol, Penna.

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FOR
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DIED
JANUARY 25th 1881,
P. INFAS COCKRELL
OF
CONSUMPTION,
Brought on by a severe cold on the lungs, which might have been cured by one bottle of SINES' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOARHOUND if taken in time

LIFE SIZE, CRAYON FINISHED
PHOTOGRAPHS,
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HALF-PRICE.

J. H. BOSTWICK will, during the winter and spring, take orders for Crayon Portraits, such as formerly brought $25.00, for from $10.00 to $15.00. Those from life, $10.00 to $12.00. Old pictures copied that require a great deal of work, $15.00. Sittings and copies can be made at

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are given the Telegraphic Dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

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The Home,
giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly *Herald* will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

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are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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Sporting news at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly *Herald*, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time

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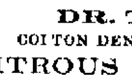

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HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
BRISTOL, PA
Will re-open September 6th, 1880. Instruction in French and German by
MLLE. PARIGOT.
For circulars address,
MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Isaac H. Willard, deceased, late of Bristol borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
AMOS CORSON, of Buckingham Tp.,
EVA K. WILLARD, of Bristol Borough,
Executors.

—THE—
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
—OF—
NEW YORK.
Assets..............................$90,000,000.
PURELY MUTUAL. ORGANIZED A. D. 1843.
Prompt in settlement of claims. Safe insurance at lowest possible cost.
Represented by CHARLES E. SCOTT, Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of James W. Martin, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement to
CATHERINE MARTIN,
JOSEPH A. MARTIN,
Bristol, Jan. 20, 1881. Administrators.

BRISTOL.

THE
CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS
will be displayed
Saturday, Dec. 4th, 1880
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Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4th, 1880,
OPENING of CHRISTMAS GOODS.
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Dark and Light Cloths, at very low prices.
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All qualities, all prices, for Gents, Ladies and Children, Scarlet Merino Underwear.
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To suit all sorts of buyers, Kid, Silk and Lisle for the Ladies; Lisle and Cloth for the Misses. Kid, Leather, Buck-skin and Wool-Knit for Gents.
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Silk, Lace, Embroidered and Linen, which we are prepared to sell by the single one or in half-dozens, put up in very fancy styles, especially for Holiday Gifts, and whenever our customers so desire, we will stamp his or her initial upon them with indelible ink, without extra charge.
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In a large variety of perfumes and put up in various styles, from 10 cts. up.
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Papeteries, in abundance, to suit the buyer of moderate means as well as those who desire to be more extravagant.
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A great variety, by the single cake or box, Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, and Toilet Sets.
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Slates and Books, Scholars' Companions and Lunch Boxes, Tool Chests, Cut-up Games, Crandall's Games, Hill's Alphabet Blocks, Sleds and Express Wagons.
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Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets. Glass in great variety.
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Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, March 10, 1881.

☞Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7:00 and 11.15 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4 00 and 7 00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8.45 A. M., and 6 00 and 8.06 P. M. Closes 5 45 and 10 15 A. M., 2 50 and 6 30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11.30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4.00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 7 00 and 4 00 P. M.

WEBSTER—Arrives 10·00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7 00.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

—The Bristol *Weekly Times* has weakly times.

—A grand concert is on the *tapis* in aid of the Episcopal Chapel Fund.

—The Twilight will shortly resume her regular trips, to be followed by the Columbia.

—The small-pox scare is dying out. No new cases are reported, and the old ones are recovering.

—The talk of a new public hall has ceased. There is not very much public spirit in Bristol, we are afraid.

—The residents of Burlington, N. J., have aspired to the dignity of having their letters delivered by a carrier.

—Why are not the street lamps lit on dark and stormy nights, as directed by Council? Are not the lighters responsible for their actions to any one?

—Wm. J. Davis, the marble cutter, who has been dangerously ill of typhoid fever, is recovering. Several other cases of typhoid and malaria are reported, but the patients in most cases are doing well

—The commissions of both Justices of the Peace will expire on the 16th inst., from then until the first of May, when those recently elected will assume their duties. C. S. Bailey, Esq., will be the only Justice in the borough.

—The cities and towns of New England average a funded indebtedness of $62.18 per capita. Bristol's indebtedness is about $1.35 per capita. This small amount should be paid, and place the town among those without debt.

—Numerous sail and steam crafts have been seen on the river the last week. The ferry boat is making regular trips, and the Gem and Warner have plenty of business. Freight has accumulated to a considerable degree, and is now being shipped.

—The new public school building in the Third Ward is just approaching completion. The walls have been rough cast and the white coating will be put on in a short time. The building will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year.

—The resolution of Council ordering a general cleaning of the gutters, streets and alleys, as soon as the frost permits, is a move in the right direction, and should be cheerfully responded to by all. If it is not, we are assured the Constable will make it expensive for delinquents.

—We notice in another column that the members of Fire Company No. 2 are alive to the necessity of a new house, and purpose setting about it energetically. They have now a committee at work soliciting subscriptions, and we believe they mean business, and we wish them every success in their praiseworthy undertaking.

—Rev. Mr. Cunningham, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will leave Bristol in a short time for another field of labor. During the short time Mr. Cunningham has been in Bristol he has gained the respect and esteem of all good citizens, and in his removal the church and town loses a valuable member, an honest worker and an upright man.

—We are grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Mary Forst, who died this morning at the advanced age of 82 years. For so elderly a lady as she was, until a short time before her death, very active; her sickness was short, and was caused principally by age. Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Swain, on Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

—At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary of the Morrisville Presbyterian Church, on Friday last. Mrs. M. L. Hofford was elected President; Mrs. G. P. Richardson, Vice President; Miss Annie C. Parsons, Secretary, and Mrs. M. T. Moon, Treasurer. The annual report shows an increase in members and contributions. Miss Merriam, of the young ladies' school of Bristol was present by request, and favored the ladies with a very interesting address.

—The meeting of the Bristol Free Lyceum was held on Tuesday evening, and a good program was presented, viz.: A Piano Solo, by Mrs. Joshua Peirce; a Recitation, "The Kaiser Blume," by Daisy Slack; an Essay, "The Relative Duty of a Citizen to the Government," by Joshua Peirce; a Recitation, by Bessie James, "Nobody's Child;" a Vocal Solo, by Miss Wells; an Essay, by Prof. J. G. Krichbaum, upon "Schools," and a Recitation by Mrs. A. T. Collins, "The Skeleton Armour."

The next and last meeting of the Lyceum will be held on the 22d inst.

—We are enabled to authoritively state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have had the matter of the crossings in our borough under consideration, and in a short time will act in such a manner as no doubt to give proper protection to life and property. This much needed improvement cannot be made too soon. While we fully approve of the policy of affording the railroad the fullest facilities to transact their through business, it is undeniable that adequate regulations and appliances have not been used in our borough by the railroad company to protect our citizens, and their rights and property, and we are glad to be able to chronicle the fact that the company, recognizing there importance, are at last about to act.

Council Proceedings.

Special meetings of Council were held on Monday and Thursday evenings of last week and on Monday evening of this week, at which on each occasion a quorum of members were present, and also several of the members elect of the incoming Council. The object of these meetings was to examine and act upon all the laws of the borough heretofore passed, for the purpose of eliminating all such as were obsolete or objectionable, and so making a code of those still operative and in force at the present time. This code will probably be printed in pamphlet form, for the use of members of Council, Justices of the Peace, Constables and all others who may desire to have a copy of them.

In addition to the above work, Council at each meeting took into consideration the sanitary condition of the borough, and passed several resolutions, giving the Sanitary Committee full power to take charge of premises on which infectious and contagious diseases existed, to care for the needy, made so by reason of such disease, and to destroy all contagious bedding, clothing, etc.

On last Monday evening routine business was generally transacted. A number of small bills were presented and passed for lighting streets, for salaries to Constable, Clerk, and Clock-keeper, etc.

On motion of Mr. Scheide it was recommended that all residents of the borough be vaccinated, and those who were unable to pay for such service, should obtain an order from the Poor Committee, which would be redeemed by the Council from the physician performing the act. The Poor Committee are Wm. H. Booz, Chas. W. Peirce and Dr. W. T. Potts.

On motion of Mr. Scheide, the High Constable was directed to have the ordinance enforced relating to ashes, garbage, etc., in the streets, gutters and alley of the borough, and also directing the Street Committee to properly clean the crossings, gutters and inlets, as soon as the frost disappears.

On motion of Mr. Peirce a certain nuisance upon the Forge property was ordered to be removed.

At his request, permission to erect an awning of iron and wood was granted to Mr. Hoguet.

The President pro tem, Mr. Grundy, appointed the Finance Cammittee to audit the Treasurer's accounts and report to the final meeting of the present Council, on next Monday evening

—The mills displayed their bunting on Inauguration day.

—It is expected canal navigation will be resumed on or about the 20th inst.

—The medal offered by the Bristol Gun Club, was won by Jesse L. Booz at the shooting match on Saturday last.

—The wharves were not very badly damaged after all by the ice gorge. A small expenditure will restore them all to good condition.

—The Free Lyceum is deservedly popular. The entertainment supplied by the committee is above the average of similar affairs elsewhere.

—Fourteen shares of the First National Bank of Newtown, have been sold at the Bank in lots ranging from $150 to $153 per share, par value, $100.

—Efforts are being made to have a post office established at Springville, Southampton township, to be supplied daily from Churchville station.

—Let every one be vaccinated. Since the order by council there is no excuse now for the poorest person going unprotected from a dangerous visitation of small-pox.

—John P. Hellings, whose name appeared upon the petition against the building of the new bridge across Neshaminy, in our last issue, informs us that he did not sign the same.

—While coming off the gang-plank of the John A. Warner on Monday afternoon last, Mrs. Bloomer, a lady from Phila. and her son, caught their feet in a loose plank and fell and received slight injuries.

—The following list of letters remained in the Bristol Post Office, March 9th:

John Bolden, Mrs. Mary Booz, Harry Curl, Mrs. Patrick Gallagher, John Lynn, Barney McClafferty, Jesse Porter, Mrs Josephine Rue, George T. Smith, James Thornton, Lizzie Wolcott and L. N. Wright.

—On Tuesday next the Bristol Institute will hold the last meeting but one for the present season. As this meeting will be an important one it is hoped that every member will feel in duty bound to attend. Questions of importance to the Institute will probably be brought up, and a large majority of the members should be present to decide them.

—The lecture in Washington Hall, on Tuesday evening last, upon "The Engine Thieves," by Lieut. D. A. Dorsey and the Rev. Wm. Pittenger, was a success every way but financially. The lyceum, which was held the same evening, was probably one cause of the slim attendance. The thrilling events of the daring exploit were presented to the audience in an attractive style, assisted by life-like paintings. Both Messrs. Dorsey and Pittenger are survivors of the rebellion, and are personally acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

—The Wittaker conspiracy and forgery cases were called up for trial after a week's continuance, on Monday last. The defendant, J. M. Vanarsdalen, failed to appear, as he did at the previous hearing. A bench warrant was issued to compel his appearance, but of course it will be necessary to find him before that is served. Wm. Jeffries and Daniel Curren, of this place, are his bail, the former in $4000 and the latter in $1000, and unless Vanarsdalen is produced the bail will become forfeited. On Tuesday morning the case was continued until next Monday. It is claimed by some that Vanarsdalen is sick in Washington, D. C., and that as soon as the condition of his health will permit, he will return to Philadelphia.

THE MRS. HAYES PORTRAIT.

Scenes Attending the Presentation in the East Room.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Promptly at 10 o'clock to-day the ladies of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Mrs. Hayes Memorial Commission, who come to Washington to participate in the formal exercises pertaining to the unveiling of Mrs. Hayes' portrait to the public and the placing of it in its position at the Executive Mansion, assembled in the East Room. They were grouped about the painting, which occupies the first panel in the east wall next to the panel where hangs the portrait of Martha Washington. The President, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. General S. Sheldon, were ushered in by Private Secretary Brown, who immediately introduced to the Presidential party Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union. Stepping forward with the President to the front of the picture, she turned, and, in words of eloquence and pathos, presented the picture in the name of the women of the nation. The President then most cordially received the picture saying.

"I have observed the significance which you have given to this portrait from the standpoint you occupy and in connection with the work in which you are engaged. What you have said concerning the evils of intemperance meets my most hearty concurrence. I have been, in my way and in accordance with my own convictions, an earnest advocate of temperance, not in so narrow a sense as some, but in a very definite and practical sense. These convictions are deep and will be maintained. Whether I shall be able to meet the views of all people in regard to all the phases of that question remains to be seen, but I shall do what I can to abate the great evils of intemperance. I shall be glad to have this picture upon these walls, and shall be glad to remember your kind expressions to me and my family; and in your efforts to better mankind by your work I hope that you will be guided by wisdom and that you will achieve a worthy success. Thanking you for this meeting and greeting, I bid you good morning."

The company were then presented singly to the President and his wife. Miss Ransom, on behalf of the ladies, besought a meeting with President Garfield's mother, which was kindly accorded, and she was soon ushered into the Blue Room and received sincere evidence of the loving regard and esteem of the visiting ladies.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

One of the keenest hurts American women feel is when foreign-born men who are freely admitted to all the rights of citizenship, vote down the rights of women. We give below the disappointed cry of a young woman in her first contest with the overwhelming power against women.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 22, 1881. }

MRS. LUCY STONE.—Our Presidential Electoral Bill has just failed by a vote of 43 to 46, one negro, one Irishman and one Dutchman carrying the balance of power against us. Are the American women to be denied the right of self-government by such elements? Where is the blood of our Revolutionary parents, when the American men will allow such an insult to be recorded against the American women? Is this the land of the free and the home of the brave? We hope to secure a reconsideration and save our bill yet. Cordially yours, H.

—*Woman's Journal.*

—At an evening party in Battle-Creek, Mich., a short time ago, it was proposed to have a mock wedding for amusement. So Phil Starke, a Montreal railroad office clerk, and Miss Lillie Symonds, of Madison, Wis., consented to go through the ceremony, which was read off from a justice's guide by another young man, the young couple making proper responses, and a properly signed certificate, with witness' names attached, being made out. The jokers were alarmed next day, however, when informed by a legal friend that they were lawfully married, and the young man at once left for Montreal, while the young lady, who is engaged to be married to another gentleman, returned to Madison. Steps will be taken to annul the ceremony.

—The bill relieved building associations from the operations of the acts imposing a tax upon the capital stock of corporations within the Commonwealth has, after a vigorous fight on the part of its friends, passed a second reading in the House at Harrisburg. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the passage of the bill, which will relieve a large popular interest, and as it is advocated by many of the ablest lawyers in the Legislature there is no good reason why it should not become a law.

—Extensive preparations are making at Fremont, the home of ex-President Hayes, to offer him a cordial welcome on his arrival there on Thursday. This will be a proper closing of his official career. In looking back over his four years of administration, Mr. Hayes will have perhaps as little cause for regret as any man who has preceded him in that high office. Whatever mistakes he may have made were not of the heart. He was at all times controlled by a conscientious conviction of the righteousness of his course.

—Our streets are in a bad condition for travel at the present time, but hardly so much as might be expected considering the extreme severity of the winter, and but little repairing will be needed at the hands of the Borough authorities.

—A pipe organ is one of the prospects of the Presbyterian church. A good instrument would be a great advantage and pleasure; Bristol has none of this sort.

—Several new members have been added to the church during the M. E. Church revivals, held during this week.

—The Duke of Sutherland and his son will visit this country this summer, arriving April and returning home in August.

GENERAL NOTES.

—Lord Airlie recently purchased extensive property in Colorado on behalf of a relative who intends to settle there as a farmer.

—Mr. Spurgeon, of the London Tabernacle, has preached nearly 1,600 sermons, many of which have been translated into several languages.

—A Bucks county fisherman is reported to have taken several large-sized black-bass lately, in the Delaware near New-Hope, contrary to law.

—Preparations are making at Gloucester, N. J., for working the extensive shad-fishery at that place. Operations are expected to begin about April 15.

—Secretary Robert T. Lincoln was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843. He is married and has three children, the oldest, a daughter, being 12 years of age.

—The other day while a man was digging a hole for a telegraph pole, near Elizabeth, N. J., he unearthed thirty black snakes, twenty-seven of which were killed.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have authorized an issue of twenty million dollars additional stock to pay for the purchase of the stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road.

—A despatch from Fort Pierre, Dakota, says that the first train from Chicago for forty days, arrived on Saturday last, and that half the cattle in that section have perished from cold and starvation.

—There are now in England 1,465 newspapers; Wales, 66, Scotland, 181; Ireland, 154, and the British Isles, 20—making a total of 1,986. The magazines, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,097.

—Mrs. Hayes' influence has spread to Canada, and at her last reception, Mrs. Tilley, wife of the Canadian secretary of the treasury, banished the flowing bowl from her table, and her colleagues in the cabinet will do likewise.

—L. P. Farmer, who has been for several years general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, has become enfeebled in health, and it is said that he will soon be forced to retire from the position which he has filled with much ability.

—The English language in its supposed mission of conquering the world and becoming the universal language, is a candidate for recognition as one of the official languages of the Egyptian tribunals, and it is believed it will be admitted as such.

—Some of the farmers of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, in anticipation of the failure of the coming peach crop and a diminished production of small fruits, are making arrangements to plant an increased acreage of sweet potatoes and other annual crops.

—The scene presented in the United States Senate Chamber, of the mother of President Garfield sitting between his wife and the wife of President Hayes, was deeply interesting and unprecedented. There is no instance on record when this could have been possible.

—The people of Upper Makefield are petitioning for a new road from a point on the Brownsburg and Wrightstown road a short distance from the intersection of the road leading to Pineville, below the Brookside school house, to run in the most convenient course to a point on the Newtown and Brownsburg road, near Joseph Scott's farm.

—Wang Too, a Chinaman, went to Gothic, a new mining town in Gunnison county, Colorado, about a week ago, and started a laundry there. He was warned to leave, but disregarded the warning and on Saturday evening "he was called upon by a committee and hanged." It is stated that "there is no excitement over the affair."

—Charles F. Kurzer, a printer from Leavenworth, Kansas, arrived in Chicago last Saturday with a considerable sum of money, and went to a disreputable lodging house. He there met six men, who took him out "to show him the town," and, on getting him into the street, knocked him down and robbed him of $1397. The robbers escaped.

—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company states, among other interesting facts, that the receipts of the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company during the year 1880 amounted to $150,000, being an increase of $10,000 over the revenue of the preceding year, and a net profit of $45,000 on the year's business.

—The authorities of Philadelphia are now waging war against what is known as "bob veal," the meat of calves but a few days old, of which great quantities are offered in the market for food. It is said to come chiefly from the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, and arrives at the Berks street station by car-loads every Thursday, whence it is distributed to all parts of the city.

—De Lesseps has five working parties now on his canal line across the isthmus, but so far very little progress has been made. The few people employed as laborers have already struck for higher wages, though they receive twenty dollars per month and board. So far the laborers are wholly the idlers of the country and are not to be relied on for steady work.

—*Bradstreet's* of March 12 will contain dispatches from Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Indianapolis, the Iowa pork centres and Milwaukee, in response to the charges made abroad concerning the prevalence of hog cholera and trichinosis in the United States. They report a healthier condition of hogs than for years previously, and say there is no ground whatever for apprehension. Some denounce the charges as a "bear" movement.

☞Ice Gorge Views, 25 cents each, 5 for $1.00, at Lardner's Gallery.

☞Tropic Fruit Laxative and Ely's Cream Balm, at Boileau's Dorrance street Pharmacy.

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

Change of Base.

This very remarkable enterprise continues to make such progress as to astonish its friends and astound its enemies. Its greatly increasing proportions have compelled the removal of its head-quarters from the Tribune Building to the very large and beautiful building, No. 764 Broadway, which is in the very midst of the "book district" of New York City, and, therefore, of the publishing enterprise of the nation. This building, though six stories in height 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, is sufficient only for the offices and retail store of the Company. The manufacturing is carried on in several large buildings located in other parts of the city, though it is contemplated concentrating them soon in one immense factory to be erected.

Their list of recent and early forthcoming publications are extremely interesting to all who enjoy what is choicest in literature. The Library Magazine is unique in both form and character and altogether delightful in the richness of its contents. Of the books announced, Green's larger "History of the English People," reduced from $10 to $1; Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," reduced to 40 cents: Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," 25 cents, and the "Revised New Testament," which is promised to be manufactured with a rapidity heretofore unheard of, will attract special attention. It is worth while for every one who has not already seen it, to send and get the illustrated pamphlet, "Book Making, and Type Setting by Steam," which will be sent free upon application. Address, the American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway, New York.

Worth Remembering.

Now that good times are again upon us, before indulging in extravagant show, it is worth remembering that no one can enjoy the pleasantest surroundings if in bad health. There are hundreds of miserable people going about to-day with disordered stomach, liver or kidneys, or a dry, hacking cough, and one foot in the grave, when a 50 ct. bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the expensive doctors and quack medicines they have ever tried. It always makes the blood pure and rich, and will build you up and give you good health at little cost. Read of it in another column.

☞We have sold Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh for the past year; have never had a complaint but have received praises. It gives satisfaction to every one using it. Nat. Wolfe & Co., Druggists, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 28, 1880.

☞Headache cured for 25 cents by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills.

DIED.

FORST.—On the 9th inst., Mary P. Forst, in the 82nd year of her age

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Swain, in Bristol, Pa., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. SWAIN & Co., Augusta, Me

$5 AND UPWARDS. Parties with limited capital desiring to become interested in Mining enterprises, at *bottom figures*, please send address for *free* prospectus to JOSIAH FLETCHER, 37 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.

THAT substantially built three-story double brick house situated on the north corner of Radcliffe and Penn sts. Lot extending back 215 feet to Cedar street. Apply to or address

EDWARD H. FOSTER, Bristol, Pa.

When Duty Calls, 'Tis Ours To Obey

NOTICE is hereby given that at a stated meeting of the AMERICA HOSE, HOOK & LADDER COMPANY, No 2, held on MARCH 3d, 1881, the following named members were appointed as a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of building a new and more suitable hose house for the said company.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
THOMAS SPENSLEY,
GEORGE METZ,

Attest.—ALLEN L. GARWOOD, President.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Lasts longer than any others. Always in good condition. Cures sores, cuts, bruises and corns. Costs but little more than the imitations. Every package has the trade mark. Call for the genuine, and take no other.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
STOCK & FARMING UTENSILS.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 12th, will be sold the stock and farming utensils of JOHN P. HELLINGS, on the farm of the late Wm. Hawke, 1½ miles from Bristol, on the back road from Bristol to Tullytown, consisting of 3 good horses, 1 bay mare, a superior animal for road purposes, sound and all right, a pair of horses that will weigh 2,600 lbs., a good market team. Seven cows, two of them with calves by their sides, 1 fresh cow, the others are in profit or will be in a short time. Two pigs, chickens, turkeys and ducks, 1 broad wheel hay wagon, 1 broad wheel farm wagon, 4-spring market wagon, 2-seated carriage, full top, jagger wagon, horse power and threshing machine, grain fan, corn sheller, farm mill, double and single harness, bridles, collars and lines, forks, shovels, rakes, grain bags, etc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS: Bedsteads, churns, pans, cook stove, settee and many other things that will be hunted up by day of sale, as I am going to quit farming and will have no use for them. Conditions, 9 month's credit on all sums over $20.

E. G. HARRISON & SON, Agents for JOHN P. HELLINGS.

Our Questions.

Are you a buyer of Men's or Boys' Clothing at retail? Do you need clothing for the farm, the office, the work-shop, the court-room, or the pulpit? Do you want boys' clothing for the school-room, or for dress? Do you prefer to buy clothing ready-made or to order? Are you in need of shirts?

If yes, to any or all of these queries, state your needs to us, that we may send you samples and prices.

Your Question

is, Will this pay for the trouble? You must judge. We will make up the case,—you must decide it. But we must tell you that we have created the Largest Retail Clothing Business in the United States by the simple method of giving the best clothing for the least money. We mean that it shall pay you to buy of us. If you buy and are not pleased, return the goods for exchange, or demand your money.

Wanamaker and Brown,

S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING SEASON OF 1881.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Announce to their many Bucks county friends that the spring stock in each of the thirty-three departments their establishment, aggregating a value of at least

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

Is now ready for inspection.

To give only a partial list of the new and novel things on exhibition would occupy this entire paper, so we must content ourselves by mentioning a few items in Silks and Dress Goods that are especially appropriate to early spring.

SILKS.

For the coming season we have spared neither pains nor expense to secure a stock of silks which will surpass all ever before shown in Philadelphia.

SUMMER SILKS,
In stripes, checks and bars,
From 37½ to 75 cents per yard.

THE LOUSINE,
In stripes and checks, with chevoit and changeable effects, the best qualities made, $1.00 to $1.25.

THE CHENE,
In new colors—Heliotrope, Olive Green and bronze, 50 to 80 cents.

ALL-SILK BLACK BROCADES,
In novel designs. A favorite has a treatment of pinks and morning glories. These goods are in great variety.
$1.00 to $3.00.

23-INCH ALL-SILK BROCADE,
In bronze, myrtle, olive green, grenat, navy blue, marron and BLACK,
One Dollar per yard.

ALL-SILK SATIN BROCADES,
In all colors and black,
One Dollar per yard.

ALL-SILK HEAVY GRO GRAIN DAMAS,
An extra quality.
$1.25 per yard.

ALL-SILK BROCADE, SATIN GROUNDS,
at $1.35 per yard.

These will give the best satisfaction in wear of any Figured Silks made. Would be considered cheap at $2.00.

OUR AMERICAN BLACK SILK,
at $1.00 per yard,
will give perfect satisfaction in wear.

A BELLON BLACK SILK,
fully 22 inches wide,
at $1.11 per yard.

A BELLON BLACK SILK,
fully 24 inches wide,
at $1.21 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Everything new and novel that will appear this season at the European Fashion Centres, will be found in duplicate on our counters. A visit to this department is absolutely necessary for every lady who desires to see a complete collection of Foreign Novelties in dress fabrics.

The following illustrative list embraces but a small portion of the new stock:

Shepherd's Plaids, 44 inches wide, with fancy satin side bands, $1.50 per yard.

All-Wool Cheviots, 44 inches wide at $1.25 per yard.

Illuminated Beige, 44 inches wide, with side bands, at $1.25 per yard.

Rembrandt Checks, 44 inches wide, with side bands, at $1.50 per yard.

Cashmere Plaids, new combination of bright colorings, 44 inches wide, at $1.25 per yard.

All-Wool French Plaids, in new light color combinations, 44 inches wide, at $1.25 per yard.

Fancy Novelty Stripes, silk and wool 44 inches wide, at $1.50 per yard.

English Checks and Plaids, in new combinations, at 31c. per yard.

Tricot Beige 44 inches wide, illuminated colorings, at $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.

Illuminated Beige Foule, 44 inches wide, at 75c. and to $1.00 per yard.

Beige Foule, 44 inches wide, at 75c. per yard.

Solid Colored Foule, 44 inches wide, in light and dark colors, at $1.00 per yard.

IN BUNTINGS
we have everything manufactured in both
PLAIN AND LACE,
and in single and in double widths, at prices from 25c. to $1.10 per yard.

Lace Buntings, three quarters wide, 25c. per yard

at 50c. per yard. Both of the above are in three distinct styles.

All Wool Lace Buntings, at 37½c. for single-width and 75c. for double width. Also in three styles.

3-4 Silk Finished British Plaids at 50c. per yard.

Gerster Cloths, 34 inches wide, beautiful French colors, at 50c. per yard.

Chevron Melanges, 34 inches wide, extra quality and especially adapted for wear at 37½c. per yard.

3-4 Extra Heavy Serge Melanges at 25c. per yard.

British Checks and Plaids, in five styles, at 31c. per yard.

3-4 All Wool Cashmere Beiges at 31c. per yard.

3-4 Wool Check Suitings at 25c per yard.

6-4 Wool-Face Momie Cloths, in spring colors, at 25c. per yard.

3-4 Wool-Face Cashmere Beige, in gray and brown shades, at 18c. per yard.

3-4 Wool-Face Cashmeres at 15c. per yard.

During the past few weeks the machines in our Mail Order Department have been kept running night and day, putting up samples of Spring Goods, so that we have now on hand a sufficient supply to fill all requests. A specimen number of the JOURNAL OF THE HOUSEHOLD, (the organ of the Mail Order Department,) mailed free to all who send their address.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

MARKET ST. to FILBERT, - N. W. Cor. of EIGHTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING 1881

EVERYTHING NEW IN SPRING SUITS

A. C. YATES & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

LEDGER BUILDING — PHILADELPHIA. — SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS

THE LATEST FASHIONS IN SPRING OVERCOATS

SPRING 1881

PHILIP DOERR & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.,

No. 29 North Second Street,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞N. B.—Prices the lowest. Give us a call.

Go and See the Five and Ten Cent Bargains at BARNARD'S.

GOODS worth Ten cents for Five. Goods worth 15 to 20 cents for 10 and 15 and upwards. A large lot of Tin Toys on wheels. Great Bargains now while the stock is full. Stoves, Ranges, etc. Custom work made to order in Tin, Sheet-Iron or Copper. Stoves repaired, Hot Air Furnaces repaired, Roofing done at lowest prices for cash. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP,
HALE'S HONEY OF HOARHOUND,
BULL'S COUGH SYRUP,
ROSE'S COUGH SYRUP,
SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE,
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
RUSH'S LUNG BALM,
BYRAM'S BALSAM OF HONEY,
EDWARD'S TAR & WILD CHERRY,
and many more
COUGH AND COLD MEDICINES,
at
DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE,
S. W. COR. MILL & CEDAR STS.
BRISTOL, PA.

Only $20 for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGER, Equal to any Singer in the market. *Remember, we send it to be examined before you pay for it.* This is the same style other companies retail for $50. All Machines warranted for three years. Send for our Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD,

Herd and other GRASS SEEDS. Seed Peas—all the best varieties. Pure Vermont Seed Potatoes. Genuine No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

C. B. ROGERS, No. 133 Market St., Phila.

Our Garden Manual and Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

—YOU CAN GET—

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

And guaranteed to fit you in every particular or money returned, at

SIMPSON'S, The Merchant Tailor,

75 HIGH STREET, BURLINGTON, N. J.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF HORSES, one a good farm horse, the other a good driving horse.

C. W. PEIRCE.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED (14 TO 18 YEARS) to learn Photography. Six months time required. For terms, apply at Bristol Photograph Gallery.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD NINE ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON Radcliffe street, for rent, at nine dollars. Inquire of WM. J. JONES, Bristol, Penna.

JAMES LYNDALL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

A Speciality.

Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

SETS $3, UPWARDS. Teeth inserted over roots, new process. Impression in the morning, teeth same day. First-class assistants employed. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth repaired. Gold, Silver, Bone and Tin fillings, $1.00. DR. RAMSEY, 531 South Fifth Street, East side, near Pine street, Philadelphia. Established 1857. Please mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I have several lines of goods that I wish to close out, not desiring to keep them in the future. A lot of

BOOKS,

in good condition and desirable, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, FRAMES,
BRACKETS, BASKETS,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,

and a lot of useful and ornamental articles. All will be closed out at cost, and many things at a great sacrifice, to make room for something else.

Drop in and ask the prices and see the goods.

J. H. BOSTWICK.

STOP

Coughing by using a bottle of

BOILEAU'S COUGH SYRUP.

At 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

If you have Frosted Feet, Boileau's

PERNIOTIC OR FROST WASH

Will cure them. 25 cents a bottle.

SICILY CANARY SEED, PLAIN OR MIXED, 10 cents per pound, at

W. N. K. BOILEAU'S

DORRANCE STREET PHARMACY.

Notice of Application for a Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Tullytown Dairymen's Association," the character and object of which is the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy products, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

B. F. GILKESON, Solicitor.

FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

DORRANCE ST. MEAT MARKET.

THEODORE CORNELL

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

MEAT OF ALL KINDS,

at reasonable prices. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

W. GRACE,

GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER,

Paper Hanger,

Town and country work solicited.

NO. 118 CEDAR STREET,

Above Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa.

FOR RENT.

A NINE ROOM HOUSE, with all conveniences. Radcliffe and Mulberry Sts. Bristol.

H. A. BAILEY.

DR. HUTCHINSON'S WORM DESTROYER

An Old and Tried Remedy. *Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive.* We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively *there is no remedy equal to* Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, *Round, Seat, Long,* and *Tape*), that infest the human system. *Physicians buy them* and give them to their suffering patients. *There is no humbug or quackery* about this thoroughly reliable medicine. Price, 25c. per box.

A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
—OF—
Personal Property!

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1881, on the premises of the late JOHN CARLISLE BURTON, in Bristol Township, on the road leading from Bristol to Emilie, about two miles from either place, the following Personal Property to wit:—

Three good farm horses, 1 brown mare 8 years old, good driver, 6 cows, 2 of them fresh, the others coming in profit soon; 1 yearling heifer, 2 shoats, about 20 pairs of chickens, 3 ducks and 2 geese, 1 4-spring market wagon, 1 3-spring do., 1 rack wagon, 1 body wagon, 1 store wagon, 1 falling-top wagon, a one-seat Rockaway carriage, 1 cart, 1 trotting wagon, 1 carriage tongue, set of hay racks, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 Clipper mower, 1 reaper, 1-horse power and thresher, grain fan (a good one), steel tooth horse rake (Comley's make), corn plow nearly new, 3 corn shellers, 3 cultivators, 1 double harrow, 1 5-barrel harrow, 6 plows, grain cradles, mowing scythes, ropes and pulleys, neck yokes and swingle-trees, long ladder, feed chests, half-peck and half-bushel measures, squirrel cage, chains, shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, dung forks, lot of tools, broadaxe and postaxe, pick and grub hoe, lot of augers, cider barrels, 2 sets double plow harness, 1 set of cart harness, 3 sets single carriage harness, 2 sets double heavy harness, collars, lines, saddle, bridles, halters, 2 sets fly straps, &c., &c.

Also the following HOUSEHOLD GOODS: Two good goose feather beds, 4 pair bedsteads, 2 bureaus, 2 washstands, 2 settees, 1 lounge, 1 cook stove, 1 parlor stove, 2 tables, lot of rag carpet, chairs, buckets, benches, milk pans, lot of dairy fixtures, crockery and glassware, pots and kettles, and many other things which will be hunted by day of sale and sold to the highest bidder.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. Conditions: All sums of $20 and upwards, 12 month's credit.

JOSHUA BURTON, }
JOSEPH BURTON, } Administrators.

Jesse G. Webster, Auct. Wm. Tabram, Clerk.

An Ordinance

To Provide for the Removal of Snow from the Pavements and Gutters of the Borough of Bristol

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that within twenty-four hours after each fall of snow, it shall be the duty of every person owning or occupying any property within the borough of Bristol to remove all snow from the sidewalks and gutters in front of and around their respective properties.

SECTION 2. In case any owner or occupant as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to remove the snow as aforesaid, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two (2) Dollars, to be sued for and recovered before any Justice of the Peace within the borough of Bristol, one-half thereof to be paid to the Treasurer of the borough, and the other half to the person suing for the same, and for every day thereafter that any owner or occupant as aforesaid shall persist in such neglect or refusal, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two (2) Dollars, to be sued for and recovered as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1881.

A. L. GARWOOD, Burgess.

Attest.—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

DELAVAU'S

Whooping Cough REMEDY.

Manufactured over thirty years, has proved to be the most reliable medicine for its purpose ever placed before the public. It will STOP THE WHOOPING, EASE EXPECTORATION, and greatly RELIEVE THE SPASMODIC COUGH—usually lasting so long, besides shortening its duration to about half the usual time. Bring perfectly harmless in its action, the effect of an overdose will only sicken the stomach or produce a slight vomiting. It is also an unfailing remedy for the immediate relief of CROUP and HOARSENESS, and in RACKING COUGH and COLD ON THE CHEST it will make a speedy cure. Price 50 cents. WM. W. DELAVAU, Proprietor, Sixth & Wood Sts., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

For sale in Bristol by H. G. PETERS, 63 Mill St.

Bristol Green House.

WE have a large lot of pot plants especially for Window Culture, including all the valuable varieties we have had heretofore, as well as many new ones. A large lot of Hyacinths, all kinds, now potted, and will be ready for sale after the first of January. We have also just laid in a large assortment of FANCY STAND PAMPAS and other grasses. Just the things to make your homes bright and cheerful-looking in the winter season. Persons at loss to know what to purchase for Christmas presents will soon find out if they give us a call.

DeWITTS' GREEN HOUSES, POND STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

NOTICE!

W. GRACE,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Would call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to his large stock of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES. Having added largely to his stock of Gold, Ground, and many other grades of PAPER HANGINGS, ranging in price from 6c. to $2.50 per piece.

Window Shades

ready made, or made to order, from 50c. to $3.00.

W. GRACE,

Cedar Street, above Episcopal Church, Bristol.

FOR RENT.

A NINE ROOM HOUSE in Pine Grove village, on the river bank, fruit trees, good sized garden, good well of water, pump in kitchen. Possession April 1st.

A. WEIR GILKESON.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHORTLEBERRY CAKE.—One cup butter, one cup sweet milk, two cups sugar, one teaspoon soda, three cups flour, one teaspoon nutmeg, five eggs, one quart ripe huckleberries, thickly dredged with flour, and added after all the other ingredients are mixed.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Have a spider hot and buttered; break the eggs into a dish, being careful not to break the yolks; slip them into the spider, add a very little salt, with butter the size of a nutmeg for a half-dozen eggs, or three tablespoonfuls of rich cream. When the eggs begin to whiten, stir carefully from the bottom, until cooked to suit.

TOMATO SOUP.—Take eight good-sized tomatoes or half a can of tomatoes—the solid portion. Cut them up, and put them to boil with two quarts of soup stock and a bouquet of herbs. When well cooked, thicken with a little flour smoothed and dissolved in a little cold water. Then strain all through a sieve, repeat a little, and add butter, salt and pepper to taste.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Scald together a quart of milk and three ounces of grated chocolate. Set it away until cold and then add the beaten yolks of five eggs and one cup of sugar. Bake about twenty-five minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, spread over the top of the pudding and brown them slightly in the oven. This pudding should be served very cold.

CUSTARD PIE.—Beat separately the whites and yolks of four eggs; then put them together and beat again, adding while beating a scant teacupful of sugar. To this mixture add gradually a quart of rich milk, with a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of flavoring. Line some deep pie-plates with crust, fill them with the mixture, and bake until the custard is firm. If the oven is so hot that it threatens to brown the top before the crust can bake, then cover the pies with thick brown grocers' paper.

HOMINY MUFFINS.—Having washed a pint of small hominy through two or three waters, pour boiling water on it, cover and let it soak for several hours. Then put it in a thick saucepan with half a pint of boiling water, and let it boil until soft enough to mash; drain it and mix it well with a pint of white corn meal or wheat flour, a little salt and a pint and one-half of milk in which two tablespoonfuls of butter have been melted. When the butter is nearly cold add four tablespoonfuls place until very light, with the surface covered with bubbles. Butter some muffin rings, set them on a hot griddle, pour into each a portion of the mixture and bake them brown on both sides. Send them to table accordingly as they are done, pull them open with your fingers and butter them quickly.

CHICKEN PIE.—Take two full-grown chickens (or more if they are small), disjoint them and cut the backbone, etc., as small as convenient. Boil them, with a few slices of salt pork, in water enough to cover them, let them boil quite tender; then take out the breast-bone. After they boil, and the scum is taken off, put in a little onion, cut very fine, not enough to taste distinctly, but just enough to flavor a little; rub some parsley very fine when dry, or cut fine when green, this gives a pleasant flavor. Season well with pepper and salt, and a few ounces of good, fresh butter. When all is cooked well, have liquid enough to cover the chicken: then beat up two eggs and stir in, also some sweet cream. Line a five-quart pan with a crust made like soda biscuit, only more shortening, put in the chicken and liquid; then cover with a crust the same as the lining. Make an opening for the steam to escape. Bake till the crust is done, and you will have a good chicken-pie.

DINNER SUPERSTITIONS.

BY DR. R SHELTON MACKENZIE.

The world, and particularly that section of it which is called society, is full of superstitions. Most of these, however, are harmless, and belief of them has gradually declined in these latter years.

Among those which continue to be received, is the belief in lucky numbers. Augustus Comte, the famous French writer, author of "Positive Philosophy," eagerly adhered to this belief.

Compte's peculiar belief was that thirteen at table was *not* a fatal number. Twelve was unlucky to him, but extend the company to a baker's dozen, and Compte, much delighted, would enjoy himself immensely.

General credulity runs the other way. Indeed, in Dantzic, the well-known Prussian port on the western banks of the Vistula, there is (or was) a clock which, precisely at noon, admits through a door Christ and the eleven, shutting out Judas, who is allowed to come in at one.

It is stated in Fosbrooke's "Antiquities," under the head of "Popular Superstitions," that "thirteen in company was considered as an unlucky number by the Romans." His authority for this statement has not been discovered.

It would appear, from an entry in the diary of Thomas Moore, the poet, that Madame Catalani, the great Italian vocalist, in the early part of the present century, had refused to make the thirteenth at a fashionable dinner, and sent for a friend to join the party and thereby change the number.

Moore also mentions, giving Lord Landsdowne as his authority, that Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, who had invited him to dinner, did not himself sit down to table, but walked from chair to chair—the reason being that if he sat down there would be thirteen at table.

Lord Erskine, the great English lawyer, would run out of the room rather than occupy the thirteenth chair. Sir Walter Scott hated ominous numbers; Lord Byron's countenance ever assumed its gloomiest expression on seeing a thirteenth man bring doom on a party of twelve.

Albert Smith, one of the earliest and sprightliest contributors to *Punch*, attempted to ridicule the superstition by a supper of thirteen, which he gave to twelve British officers bound for the Crimea, at the beginning of the Anglo-Russian war of 1854-56, on the eve of his own departure.

It may be asked: "How many of the party lived through the year?" Candor compels me to say, *every one of them!* Smith came back, safe and sound from far Cathay, and so did each and every one of his dozen friends.

It was formerly the habit in Paris, before the monarchy was destroyed by the first Revolution, to invite one or two extra guests, on the chance of some of the party being unable to attend, and thereby reducing the number of the formidable thirteen.

In London, it was believed, in those days, that there was a knot of well-dressed, well-looking, and well-conducted gentlemen, who had seen better days, out of which little scrape a "fourteenth" was always to be obtained.

In Paris, it has always been denied that these professional diners, called on at a push and liberally paid, were a British, and not a French institution.

From diners to dinners, the transition can scarcely be out of place. For a long time twelve had been regarded as the highest permissible number of guests for a dinner given for enjoyment rather than for pomp.

Some eminent gourmonds think that six at table is the proper number. Nine, after the Muses, used to be regarded as about right.

Dr. King, the particular friend of Dean Swift, and author of "The Art of Cookery," sanctioned seven.

Count d'Orsay's uncle, who edited the "Almanack for Good Livers," gave the preference to three, which surely is too contracted a limit, but also maintained stoutly that six was no objectionable number.

I should think not. Four is convenient, when the intention is to wind up with the Englishman's favorite rubber of whist; but the majority of votes among the ancient and modern diners has been declared in favor of three.

In times of political excitement, and general suspicion, two is a safer number than three; but at a party of one there is more security still.

It may appear selfish, but something may be said in favor of the simple unit being a good number for festal and prandial enjoyment. So long as he can trust himself, the solitary diner has no cause to fear for his company.

If he likes his own humor and wit, and most men have a leaning that way, they are secure of a cordial, though voiceless applause. There is no quarreling at his table, unless he is a prodigy of captious ness and self-hatred.

The "society where none intrudes" may be monotonous, but it can scarcely be discordant to the man who cultivates it.

Lucullus, the greatest epicure in ancient Rome, spent a fortune on the table. When he dined with himself and one else, he dined at greater charge and higher luxury than when he entertained friends.

Haydn, the great German musician and composer—the father, indeed, of music—used to dine alone, occasionally, in order to enjoy five dinners at one sitting. In Shakspeare's words, his "great revenge had stomach for them all."

The President of the Tribunal at Avignon found a large turkey just a sufficient dinner for two, when the bird and the man alone had to discuss it.

[Vineland (Mich.) Commercial.]

Our representative lately learned the following from Mr. Carl Siegmund, cor Congress and Washington Streets My daughter suffered from Rhumatism to such an extent that it crippled her, rendering many physicians and used Mr kinds of medicines, but in vain. At last St. Jacob's Oil effected the happiest results. It cured my daughter.

I don't wonder that debt makes men criminals. It hardens the heart.

☞A thorough and safe remedy is Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

Wit catches of wit, as fire of fire.

☞Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia pills. Price 25 cents All Druggists sell them.

Making one's fortune in political life is gambling upon a series of ifs.

☞Edison will not be satisfied until he has discovered a better remedy for Coughs and Cold- than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We say he will never succeed.

☞We notice that a great many proprietory medicine men are advertising in such a manner as to lead the public, and particularly the retail druggists, to believe that the sale of their goods is so great, that unless their orders are sent in early they will be unable to fill them. We, however, notice one exception to this rule in the case of the Sines' Mf'g Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., who are honest enough to state, that no matter how fast the orders come in for Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, they shall all be filled. Their sales on this preparation last year were 600,483 bottles, their facilities for making at present are 1,000,000 bottles per annum, but let no druggist or customer be alarmed that there will ever be a corner in Sines' Tar, for should the trade demand 2,000,000 bottles, they can be had, and from our experience with it as a cough and cold remedy, we have no doubt that its sales will soon reach the last named figures.—*San Francisco News and Dispatch.*

☞"A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" When King Richard spoke these words on Bosworth field, he undoubtedly meant a horse that had been using Roberts' Celebrated Horse Powders, as no other animal would have conveyed him to a safe place in the quickest possible time. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

☞I've traveled East, I've traveled West,
Through many a weary day;
But the one thing that gets me best,
Is why the hens don't lay

Eggs, 50c. per doz.—*Exchange.* Try a package of M. B. Roberts' Poultry Powders, prepared by Sines' Mf'g Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., for sale by all leading druggists, and then if they don't lay they are only fit to "go to pot."

☞Marriages have increased 40 per cent. since young men have learned of the soothing effect of Sines' Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound upon babies. Young man, if you keep a bottle on hand for an emergency, you are safe in bringing things to a climax.

☞Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 533 Western Ave., Lynn., Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

☞We have tested the invaluable qualities of Roberts' Horse and Cattle Powders upon our own stock, and in justice to our fellow-citizens, deem it our duty to recommend the same to all owners of stock, not only in cases where stock is sick, but find it very beneficial to new milch cows, as well as to the general appearance of the horses and other stock: it costs only 25 cents, and guaranteed to effect a cure if given in time.

A CURE AT LAST.—Specifies without number for the cure of Catarrh have been extensively advertised, and doubtless there is some virtue in all, but the evidence is overwhelming that Ely's Cream Balm goes more directly than any other to the seat of the disease, and though it is a comparatively new discovery, it has resulted in more cures within the range of our observation than all the others put together.—Wilkesbarre, Pa., *Union Leader*, Dec. 19, 1879.

☞W. Grace, 112 Cedar street above, Episcopal Church, Bristol Pa., dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has the largest and best assortment in Bristol, wholesale and retail. Call and examine styles before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

☞For fine confectionery and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bristol Prices for Groceries
AT
WOOD'S CASH STORE.

Best Hams, warranted	11c lb
New Carolina R'ce	6c.
Oat Meal,	5 c.
Flour, best,	20c. bag
Buckwheat,	2.00 cwt.
Good Starch,	4 c. lb.
Good Tea	30c. lb
Better Tea	40c. lb
Good coffee	18c
Better coffee	20c lb
Best Rio,	25c lb.
Mackerel, fat	2c. each.
Washing Soap,	2, 3, 4c
Canned Tomatoes	10c
Canned Table Peaches,	17c.
Spl ndid N O Molas s	50 c. gal
Fine S rup	50c. gal
Trenton Crackers,	9c lb
Mince Meat	9c lb
Fine Raisins	10 lb.

H. A. Bradfield,
AGENT FOR
DECKER & BRO. AND HAINES BROS.
PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS,
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES.

The best quality of violin, banjo and guitar strings, at low prices A large assortment of sheet music on hand Also, a full supply of Fancy Stationery, stereoscopic views school stationery, and pocket cutlery etc., etc 24 RADCLIFFE Street, Bristol, Pa.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate, and when its use is continued, in ninety nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is now recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the law that governs the female system

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1 00 6 bottles for $5.00 Sent by mail in form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 00, per box, for either Mrs PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver 25 cents per box

For sale by Dr H Pursell, Bristol

J. K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street.
Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured
INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA.

At J. Milnor's Store,
corner of Wood and Washington sts
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And almost everything in the Grocery Line.

FOSTER'S,
The up town store, where you can always find a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
also, DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, at prices that will give satisfaction Please call and be convinced.
EDWARD H FOSTER,
15 Dorrance street, Bristol

Money collected — Property rented

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bristol, Pa.
Pensions obtained — Office with B F GILKESON.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
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KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
A Speciality.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

SETS $3, UPWARDS Teeth inserted over roots, new process. Impression in the morning teeth same day Patients residents employed Teeth extracted without pain Teeth repaired. Gold, Silver, Bone and Tin fillings, $1 00
DR. BASSET, 331 South Fifth Street, East side, near Pine street, Philadelphia. Established 1857 Please mention this paper.

FOR RENT.
A HANDSOME MANSION, with carriage house and large grounds (about 4½ acres), with shade trees and fruit, situate on the river Delaware, at Cold Spring Station New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1¼ miles above Bristol, Pa. Address M H BROWN,
719 Walnut Street, Phila.

ESTATE NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES T SHERWOOD, deceased, late of Bristol Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
WILLIAM B. BAKER, Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1881-37th YEAR.
Eclectic Magazine
OF
Foreign Literature Science, and Art.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and the tastes of all classes of readers are consulted in the articles presented Its plan includes **Science, Essays Reviews Sketches, Travels, Poetry Serials Short Stories, etc**

With the number for January, 1881, the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE will be enlarged to such an extent as will give about

Two Hundred Pages of Additional Reading Matter during the Year.

This increase of space will afford the opportunity not merely for an increased quantity but for a much greater variety of reading matter; and the publisher confidently promises that the opportunity shall be so utilized that the ECLECTIC will be more valuable, more readable, and more satisfactory than ever before The same ability will be taken as hitherto to exclude articles which are trivial in character, or of merely transient interest, but larger space will be assigned to articles of a popular and entertaining cast, and with ample materials of the best quality at command, **the ECLECTIC will be made the ideal Family Magazine.**

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☞The English periodicals are the great storehouses from which are drawn many of the best and most popular books of the time The ECLECTIC reprints this material fresh from the authors' hands, and at a price far lower than it costs in book form

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25 Bond Street, New York.

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Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.
Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., &c. 551

MITCHELL & KIRKMAN,
MARBLE
and
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CUTTERS,

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES & STONE
CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

We Are Increasing Our Sales All The Time.
AND WHY?
BECAUSE—Our goods are always found as we represent them.
BECAUSE—Consumers have come to the conclusion they might as well have the best they can get, when they have to pay no more for it.
We are getting new coal and flour and feed customers every day or so.
Come examine our stock and give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.
HAWKE & JOHNSON,
25 Bath Street, Bristol
Open from 6 A M to 8 P M

Which Plan is the Best?

THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company
Insures Dwelling Houses, Stores, &c., &
(No hazardous risks taken)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses
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No. 44 Mill Street,
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JAMES M SLACK, PRESIDENT
E G HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

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PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove and Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best terms

For Rent.
SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW YORK DIVISION.
Trains to and from Bristol Station
For West Philadelphia.
3:15, 5 30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 21, 9.40, 10:15, 10:46 A M, 12:25, 1:41, 3:01, 3 20, 3.55, 4:25, 5:30, 6:30, 6:57, 7:31, 9:28, 10:51, 12:05 P M
SUNDAYS—3:15, 6.21 A. M., 12 25, 5 24, 6 57, 7.10, 9 28, 10.51, 12 05 P M.
For Kensington.
6:50, 7:35, 8:21, 9:40 A. M., 12:25, 3:20, 3 55, 5:51, 7:21 P M
SUNDAYS—12:25, 5:21 P. M.
For New York.
12:54, 7:37, 8:15, 11:43 A. M 6:31, 8:39 P M
SUNDAYS—12:54, 9:15 A M, 8:39 P M
For Trenton.
12:54, 7:37, 8:29, 9:15, 11:08, 11:43 A M, 12:47, 3:00, 3:58, 5.24, 6.17, 6:31, 6:58, 8:39, 9:22 P M.
SUNDAYS—12:54, 9:15, 9:49 A M, 3:00, 8:39 P M.
From Trenton
2:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:20, 10 28, A. M., 12:01, 12:55, 2:45, 3:00, 3 35, 5:30, 6.40, 7:00, 9 05, 10 22, 11:46 P M
SUNDAYS—3:15, 6:41 A M, 12:25, 5:24, 6:37, 9:28, 10:51, 12:05 P M.
From Kensington.
7:00, 7:45, 8:35, 10:15 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 6:45, 9:30, 6:15, P M
SUNDAYS—9:00 A M, 2:15 P M.
From West Philadelphia.
12:01 Night, 5:20, 6:20, 7:00, 7 40, 8:30, 10 00, 11:00 A M, 12.01 Noon, 2:00, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5.45, 8 05, 6 30, 7:45, 8 00, 8:30 P M.
SUNDAYS—12:01, 8:10, 8:45 A. M., 2:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M.
From New York.
5 40, 11:00, A M, 1:00, 5 00, 7 00, 8 30, 10 00, 12 00 P M
SUNDAYS—4 30 A M, 5:00, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 P M
For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
F. THOMSON, Gen Manager. L P. FARMER. Gen. Pass Agent.
E. W. JACKSON Gen. Supt. U. S. R. of N J. Division.

MISCELLANEOUS

BRISTOL MILLS.
FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL.
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SUCCESSORS TO J & A DORRANCE,
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THE SUN FOR 1881.

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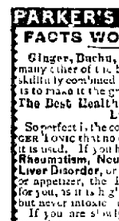

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